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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876.

LITERATURE

The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. By his Nephew, George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

A PERUSAL of the private letters of Lord Macaulay, which constitute the chief material of these volumes, will not, we think, change the estimate generally formed of the man. Full of literary interest as they are in many ways, they disclose little that is new of his method of work or turn of thought. His versatility as a critic was already understood, and his ambition to be remembered as an historian, rather than an essayist, politician, or poet, has been fully appreciated from the day on which the first two volumes of the chief work of his life appeared, now well-nigh thirty years ago. Most people knew that he had won his way to early fame by his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*; that he had failed at the Bar as signally as he had succeeded in Parliament; that he had been early brought into subordinate office in the administration of Lord Grey, and quickly promoted to one of the most lucrative and least responsible posts abroad; that returning, after five years' sojourn in India, he was chosen member for Edinburgh, and admitted to the Cabinet as Secretary for War; that, losing his seat, he, although re-elected in 1852, and made a Peer in 1857, practically retired from public life, and spent his remaining days in the composition of his History, which, like that of Mackintosh, was destined to be left incomplete. The traditions of his vivacity and learning as a conversationalist have been confirmed by every memoir-writer of his time; and the tardy adoption, after years of hesitation and neglect, of the Criminal Code, which, in concert with other able men, he took part in elaborating for India, has entitled him, in the judgment of competent authorities, to the praise of being a humane and philosophic legislator. The enormous sale during his lifetime, and since his death, of his collected criticisms, his *Lays of Ancient Rome*, and his History, sufficiently attests his wide-spread popularity as a writer; and no man probably ever netted so much, and so rich, golden fruit of learned labour. Every one was apt to say of him that he owed his early rise to the fact of his being the pet of the Whigs, and that opportunities were made for him which no other man enjoyed. It is, indeed, quite true that, by the personal favour of Lord Lansdowne, he obtained a seat in the unreformed Parliament which, otherwise, he could not have hoped to enter. But his article on Milton had been published six years before, and if his reputation for rhetorical ability had not spread from Cambridge to London coincidentally with that of his talent as a writer, Denman, who wanted a seat in 1831, would not have been passed over by the President of the Council in favour of a briefless junior on the Northern circuit. Whatever may have been his foibles and his faults, Macaulay was undoubtedly the architect and, in the main, the builder of his own fortune; and we must do his countrymen the justice of believing that, substantially, they recognized the fact, and respected the man accordingly.

Zachary Macaulay was the friend of Wilberforce and Hannah More; the editor of the *Christian Observer*, from the time his son was born; and a pillar of the Church of Clapham. In his austere view of morals, ordinary amusements were a waste of time; stage plays a snare of the devil; and the reading of novels an idle practice, tending to levity and sin. From a very early age his precocious son sought quietly to elude the pressure of a yoke which he found grievous to be borne. By what devices he contrived to gain a knowledge of the intellectual world, which his puritanical father shunned as wholly lying in wickedness, does not distinctly appear. His mother seems to have looked more leniently on the profane tastes and tendencies of her inquisitive son; and the devout head of the household was too much engrossed in the prosecution of the Anti-Slavery cause and the dissemination of evangelical opinions to watch vigilantly the desultory studies of the boy. Instead of the ordinary pastimes of youth, his delight between school-hours was to get hold of some entertaining volume of biography or fiction, which he devoured alone or in company with his sisters, to whom he was devotedly attached. Few traits seem to have been preserved of his childish days; but one is eminently characteristic of his ingrained love of pomp in talk. When only a few years old he met with an accident, slight but painful, about which a lady kindly inquired. "Thank you, madam," said the incipient declaimer, "the agony has abated." He hated the drudgery of school exercises in either prose or verse, and even at Cambridge, for the first three years, could not bring himself to work regularly at Composition:—

"Yet his advice to students at the time of life when writing Latin prose is the most lucrative of accomplishments was—Soak your mind with Cicero; and the advantage of this precept was proved in the Fellowship examination of the year 1824, when he obtained the honour which in his eyes was the most desirable that Cambridge had to give. The delight of the young man at finding himself one of the sixty masters of an ancient and splendid establishment,—the pride with which he signed his first order for the college plate, and dined for the first time at the high table in his own right,—the reflection that these privileges were the fruit, not of favour or inheritance, but of personal industry and ability, were matters on which he loved to dwell long after the world had loaded him with its most envied prizes."

With his intense love of learned leisure, his keen zest for speculative inquiry, and his inexhaustible delight in arguing over the fire and haranguing at the Union, it is probable that he might have let several years slip by without applying himself methodically to the business of law or literature, had it not been for the straitened circumstances of his family, which threw on him, almost from his entrance into life, responsibilities he cheerfully accepted and unflinchingly bore. Mr. Trevelyan lets us into many details of the struggles with penury occasioned by his father's incapacity for the conduct of commercial enterprise, in which, with his brother-in-law Mr. Babington, the elder Macaulay was for some years engaged, and which ended in his ruin. His philanthropic and religious friends, having encouraged him to devote the prime of his life to the advancement of their distinctive views, do not seem to have felt any obligation to provide for his necessities in old age; and, but for the filial help afforded him, and the frugality

wherewith his reduced household was kept, it must have been broken up. The glimpses we get of the way in which it was held together by the energy and self-denial of the future politician are full of freshness and feeling. A lucky inspiration had won for Macaulay, before he left Cambridge, a favoured place among the contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*, and at the beginning of 1828 Lord Lyndhurst appointed him a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, so that, with the income of his Fellowship, he was enabled to pay rent and taxes for a commodious and comfortable house in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury. He persisted for a time going circuit, where he was not a favourite, and got scarcely anything to do. The seniors speedily discerned that he knew nothing of pleading or evidence; and the juniors, whom he frequently set down as ill informed, regarded him as an intolerable prig and bore. Sydney Smith invited him to his Vicarage, near York, from Saturday to Monday; his sketch of the little out-of-the-way place, his praise of the parson as a good amateur apothecary, and his account of the excellent dinner and queer sermon he gave his guests, are capital in their way. He does not tell, however, Peter Plymley's version of the incident. In after-days the comical Canon, when asked how he got on with his loquacious collaborator in the Blue and Yellow, used to say:—

"Get on; I did not get on at all. He never gave one a chance. He talked all day, and I dare say all night; but happily during that part of the time I was asleep. I paid him off, however, at last. When I put him into the stage-coach, I laid my hand upon his knee and said in my most serious tone, 'Let me, as an older man, give you a bit of advice; let nobody persuade you that you are not the first man in England: good-bye.'"

But no darts of admonition, however feathered or however barbed, could pierce the cuticle of Macaulay's egotism. Proofs innumerable abound in these volumes; yet, strange to say, it is the one quality of his hero, which his affectionate biographer cannot see. He even assures us gravely that few men were so free from self-conceit. It may be true that he disdained, in general, to weigh himself or his productions against particular competitors or their works; but that was only because he felt no curiosity on the subject. His self-satisfaction had neither flaw, nor wrinkle, nor any such thing. When he promises an article to Jeffrey or Macvey Napier, he seldom fails to give him a hint beforehand that he thinks it excellent, and that it will make a hit. If a speech is to be made, he has no hesitation in saying not only that his view of the case is the right one, but that he will demolish his stupid and benighted adversaries root and branch. His first public appearance in London was at an Anti-Slavery meeting at Freemasons' Tavern. The Duke of Gloucester was in the chair; and Mr. Wilberforce, delighted with the splendid platitudes of the young orator on his favourite theme, publicly congratulated his father on hearing "such a son plead such a cause in such a manner." What old Zachary felt on the occasion it was against his conviction of the deceitfulness of the human heart, and the proneness of all flesh to vanity, by word or look to reveal. Throughout the performance he moved not, and spoke not. In the evening, when they were alone, he was equally reticent of praise,

but took care to tell his son "that it was ungraceful in so young a man to speak with folded arms in the presence of royalty." On many occasions they had controversies long and grave on political and religious matters. How soon the rigid but brittle bars of the mental cage, in which the young bird had been hatched, gave way, when he took his first flight into the regions of misgiving, and came back again to pious roost, there to abide a little longer, and look as tame and docile as before, we know not. But, before he quitted Cambridge, he found it impossible to repress his growing tendency to liberalism; and though he deprecated with gentleness, and even tenderness, paternal rebuke for his advocacy of toleration and execration of the Manchester Massacre, he never seems to have affected conviction of having been in the wrong.

Early in 1831, he paid his first visit to Bowood, preliminary to his making a formal canvass of the close borough of Calne. Brougham was angry at the favour shown him by Lord Lansdowne; and feelings of mutual aversion thenceforth grew, until they ripened ultimately into reciprocal hatred. To his parliamentary patron he cherished and expressed deep and lasting sentiments of obligation. But it is amusing to note that, from the first, he showed how complacently he was wrapped up in his own speculations and ideas. Lord Lansdowne may not have had much time to spare just then, of a morning, to listen to his exertions on politics, polemics, literature, and the fine arts; but, under the circumstances, any one else would have laid himself out to be agreeable to his hostess, and to the eldest son of the house, Lord Henry, who was then at home, and anxious to pay him special attention. That sort of thing probably never occurred to him. He had been born into the world to expatiate, and expatiate he would:—

"Austin and Macaulay happened to get upon college topics one morning at breakfast. When the meal was finished, they drew their chairs to either end of the chimney-piece, and talked at each other across the hearth-rug, as if they were in a first-floor room in the Old Court of Trinity. The whole company, ladies, artists, politicians, and diners-out, formed a silent circle round the two Cantabs, and, with a short break for lunch, they never stirred till the bell warned them that it was time to dress for dinner."

It is less amusing but not less characteristic of the man that, in all his letters during the three eventful years ensuing, he never once so much as alludes to Lord Lansdowne, either as minister or friend. A like observation may, indeed, be made upon nearly the whole of his correspondence. He narrates his own share in the transactions of the day, and occasionally flings an epithet of scorn at Croker, Sadler, or O'Connell. But of the men who, far more than he, endured the heat of that long and sultry day of strife, he says hardly a word. It was not jealousy or rivalry, but indifference to the personal fortunes and feats of others in the wordy fray. When Lord Grey intimates to him that he would like to give him office, he dwells on all he himself thought and said on the occasion naturally enough, but thenceforth the accomplished and eloquent head of the Whig party disappears, and we hear of him no more. The names of Plunket, Lyndhurst, Wellesley,

Ellenborough, never interrupt the continuity of self-portraiture, and, for all that can be gathered from his diaries and correspondence during the Reform campaigns, debaters like Peel, Stanley, Graham, Shiel, Russell, and Mackintosh might have never been. A similar observation applies to the later epoch when the conflict of opinion was about the Corn Laws. From first to last Macaulay never mentions the existence of the Manchester League, or wastes half a pen-full of ink on the name or fame of Cobden, Bright, or Villiers. It is all Macaulay, and nothing but Macaulay.

He stayed in India the appointed term of five years. Other people sickened, grew languid, died: he was above all that sort of thing. He read inordinately, and brought forth prolifically. The chronicle of his studies on shipboard going out, and during his residence at Calcutta, is, indeed, astounding—Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and English *ad libitum*.

We remember to have heard a story of a physician, who expressed his wonder to a friend how his patient could find time to drink so many bottles of various wines. "He doesn't drink them," was the reply; "he swallows them: as soon as they are opened, they are down." Macaulay's appetite for printed matter was insatiable; and the mystery, or, as we think, the misfortune, was that he remembered all he read, and was continually tempted to reproduce it, often appropriately and instructively, but often likewise ostentatiously and distractingly from the purpose he professed to have in view. He was far too skilful an artist to overload his works with literal quotations. He left out the inverted commas and the references, as a general rule; and preferred to embody the thoughts and even phrases of others in a rich medium of his own, charming of its kind, but not of the kind that is best fitted to improve or proselytise mankind. Praise and censure were equally overdone.

Somebody said of him as a Quarterly critic, that he was not content to run down his game; he worried and mauled it. To put aside a bad book or an irrelevant topic, in order to tell the story aright, or to show how it ought to be told, was a duty that every one liked to hear him perform; and few could do it better. But he was not satisfied until he had pounded his victim into a jelly—a process neither pleasant nor profitable to behold, but one in which, as his private letters attest, he took a special delight. Cobbett's "gridiron" hardly contained a specimen of more downright and sheer abuse than his article on Gleig's 'Life of Warren Hastings.' The style and tenor of the work were indeed reprehensible, and merited rebuke. But reproof is one thing, and flogging a man to death is another. Macaulay was in office at the time, and Gleig, a subordinate, was subsisting on his chaplaincy to Chelsea Hospital. The remembrance of their relative positions restrained the censor from publishing what he had written, until after he resigned; and then he let Gleig have the full benefit of his unsparing contumely. While in India, he attacked in terms even more unjustifiable Wallis, the continuator of Mackintosh, in Lardner's 'Cyclopaedia,' not because he had pointed out half-a-dozen slips of carelessness in his predecessor, but really

because Wallis refused to make gods and heroes of the chief actors in the Revolution of 1688. Several of his imputations proved to be untenable. Wallis waited until his return from India, and then sent him a challenge which he felt bound to accept. By the good sense of the seconds, the affair was peaceably arranged. On the 14th of August, 1838, he wrote to Napier:—

"Your old friend and I have been pretty near exchanging shots. However, all is accommodated, and, I think, quite unexceptionably. The man behaved much better to me than he did to you. He had, at all events, the advantage of being in good hands. He sent me by Tom Steele, a furious O'Connellite, but a gentleman, a man of honour, and, on this occasion at least, a man of temper,—a challenge very properly worded. He accounted handsomely enough for the delay by saying that my long absence, and the recent loss in my family, prevented him from applying to me immediately on my return. I put the matter into Lord Strafford's hands. I had, to tell you the truth, no notion that a meeting could be avoided; for the man behaved so obstinately well that there was no possibility of taking Empson's advice and sending for the police; and, though I was quite ready to disclaim all intention of giving personal offence, and to declare that, when I wrote the review, I was ignorant of Mr. Wallis's existence, I could not make any apology or express the least regret for having used strong language in defence of Mackintosh. Lord Strafford proposed a course which had not occurred to me, and which Steele and Wallis adopted without a moment's hesitation. This was that Wallis should make a preliminary declaration that he meant by his memoir nothing disrespectful to Mackintosh, but the direct contrary; and that then I should declare that, in consequence of Mr. Wallis's declaration, I was ready to express my regret if I had used any language that could be deemed personally offensive. This way of settling the business appeared to both Lord Strafford and Rice perfectly honourable, and I was of the same mind; for certainly the language which I used could be justified only on the ground that Wallis had used Mackintosh ill."

The autumn and winter of 1838 were spent in Italy, where he met Mr. Gladstone and other fellow-countrymen of note. At Florence letters reached him from Lord Melbourne and Mr. Spring Rice, urging him to accept the office of Judge Advocate. His diary contains the following:—

"10th of November.—Rice dwells much on the salary, which is 2,500*l.* a year. He also talks of other advantages connected with the place. The offer did not strike me as even tempting. The money I do not want. I have little; but I have enough. The Right Honourable before my name is a bauble which it would be far, very far indeed, beneath me to care about. The power is nothing. As an independent member of Parliament, I should have infinitely greater power. Nay, as I am, I have far greater power. I can now write what I choose; and what I write may produce considerable effect on the public mind. In office I must necessarily be under restraint. If, indeed, I had a Cabinet office, I should be able to do something in support of my own views of government; but a man in office, and out of the Cabinet, is a mere slave. I have felt the bitterness of that slavery once. Though I hardly knew where to turn for a morsel of bread, my spirit rose against the intolerable thralldom. I was mutinous, and once actually resigned. I then went to India to get independence, and I have got it, and I will keep it. So I wrote to Lord Melbourne and Rice. I told them that I would cheerfully do anything to serve them in Parliament; but that office, except indeed of the highest rank, to which I have no pretensions, had not the smallest allurements for me; that the situation of a subordinate was unavailing to my temper; that I had tried it,

that I found it insupportable, and that I would never make the experiment again. I begged them not to imagine that I thought a place which Mackintosh had been anxious to obtain beneath me. Very far from it. I admitted it to be above the market price of my services; but it was below the fancy price which a peculiar turn of mind led me to put on my liberty and my studies. The only thing that would ever tempt me to give up my liberty and my studies was the power to effect great things; and of that power, as they well knew, no man had so little as a man in office out of the Cabinet."

On Speaker Abercromby's elevation to the peerage in May, 1839, Macaulay succeeded him in the representation of Edinburgh, declaring himself to be Whig more than ever, but, like Lord Althorp, an advocate for the ballot. In the September following, he was appointed Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet. Elated with the consummation of his ambitious longings, he committed the grave error of dating his address for re-election to the constituency of Edinburgh from Windsor Castle. Of all men he was the last who should have made a mistake in point of taste and in point of principle so utterly indefensible. It was, however, a crowning proof, had any been wanting, that he was not a statesman or man of the world; and accordingly we look in vain for any trace of his exercising a personal influence, in or out of the Cabinet, on the policy of his party. He was an admirable writing and speaking machine, serviceable for their purpose when duly wound up, and certain to ring out the sweet chimes desired. But, with a single exception of a change in the number of years during which copyright was to be secured to authors, no statute of the least importance bears the impress of his hand. The faculty of fathoming the tide of opinion, as it ran slowly or rapidly by, was not in him; and the foresight which enables men of political genius to read the signs of the sky and prognosticate the coming weather was not among his faculties. Almost every forecast of events recorded in his private letters turned out wrong.

He could never estimate correctly the force or the worth of the opposite opinion to his own. For the sake of unanimity in the party to which he was enthusiastically attached, he sometimes was content to be silent or absent; but never that we know of did he give a vote against it. Yet all this time he was trying to persuade himself and his correspondents of his transcendent spirit of independence, and of the personal sacrifices he made in consenting to be identified with them. When Lord Russell became Premier in 1846, he re-entered the Cabinet as Paymaster of the Forces, the office in which there was the least to do. This was his own selection, for it enabled him to pursue his historical studies with the smallest amount of interruption. At the General Election of 1847, the shade of John Knox was evoked against him at Edinburgh, as an Erastian, prelatist, and condoner of papistry, and after a sharp contest he was cast out. Several other places, Scotch and English, offered to elect him, but he peremptorily declined, and soon after resigned his place in the administration. Thenceforth his energies were well nigh exclusively devoted to the work by which he fondly anticipated that his fame would be most notably transmitted to

posterity. The success of the first two volumes of his 'History of England' surpassed his most sanguine anticipations, and the reception of his third and fourth volumes, which are in every respect better constructed, more condensed, and incomparably more useful, as the best Whig account of the reign of William the Third, was well calculated to sustain his expectations of lasting renown. The pecuniary profits from the sale outran all the calculations of author or publisher, and it would have been strange indeed if he had not continued to collect, arrange, and digest his materials for the volumes that were to follow, so long as health and vigour lasted. But the wine of life was spent, and, *re infecta*, he was destined to fall asleep amid his unfinished labours. This is not the place to dwell upon the now-acknowledged shortcomings of his bulkiest and most ambitious work. His reputation will every year rest more and more specifically on the brilliancy and beauty of his Essays. His Speeches in Parliament, Lays of Ancient Rome, and Private Correspondence must always hold a secondary place in the account of his literary efforts; but the public are much indebted to Mr. Otto Trevelyan for the portion he has given them of his letters, and for the lucid and pleasant narrative in which they are set.

Under the Northern Lights. By J. A. MacGahan. With Illustrations by G. R. De Wilde. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. ALLEN YOUNG is a captain in the Royal Naval Reserve, but is better known as the sailing master and munificent patron of M'Clintock's Fox expedition, which, in 1859, revealed the fate of Franklin's vessels. Stimulated by the interest again felt in northern exploration, or owing to a mere coincidence, Capt. Young fitted out the Pandora, and set sail for the Arctic Regions on the 20th of June, 1875, just about a month after Capt. Nares. The objects of the expedition were to search King William's Land, when the snow was off the ground, for the papers or other relics of the Franklin expedition, and, if possible, to achieve the North-West Passage, imperfectly accomplished by Maclure, by sailing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The expedition was at the expense of Capt. Young, Lieut. Innes Lillington, R.N., the late Lady Franklin, and Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, who despatched a "correspondent" with it, in the person of Mr. MacGahan, who is well known by the courage and energy he displayed in Central Asia. Rather let us say that Mr. MacGahan was the historian of the expedition, for it is difficult to see what correspondence could ever have reached the *New York Herald* had the expedition been successful in accomplishing its purpose. As it was, the only facts worth recording in the pages of that authentic record of current history were brought home by the indefatigable correspondent in person. The expedition was thus a strange mixture of geography and patriotism, with not a little of a sensational advertisement for an American newspaper. The Pandora passed by the usual route through Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay, into Lancaster Sound, from thence into Peel's Strait to the westward.

Having penetrated the barrier of ice which choked the narrow entrance to this Sound, about

120 miles within, the Pandora was stopped by the firm ice stretching right across the Sound. It was therefore plain that there was little hope of accomplishing the objects of the expedition that year. After mature deliberation, Captain Young determined to return to England, and again attempt the same route in the course of the ensuing summer. This accordingly he did, retracing the course followed, and in October reached Portsmouth, without any incident beyond picking up the mail left on the Cary Islands by the Alert and Discovery. In adopting this decision, Captain Young acted with wise discretion, and we can only hope that he may meet with better luck when he again enters within the Arctic Circle. The voyage was thus a rather uneventful one. Indeed, Mr. MacGahan acknowledges that it "was remarkable only for its dash and rapidity"—qualities in which it was pre-eminent over almost any other similar expedition on record. A great portion of the route taken by it was well known. To say much new of Davis Strait, Baffin's Bay, and Lancaster Sound, would require a longer residence and more varied accomplishments than those of a "special correspondent." The second portion of the route was less known; but whatever could be said of it has already been fully told by Mr. MacGahan in the pages of the journal which he represents. Our own geographical and other periodicals have also described really everything concerning it which any one could possibly care to know. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see what purpose was to be subserved by spinning out the letters into a volume, which contains little new, but much that is stale by frequent repetition. However, when the author of 'Campaigning on the Oxus' set himself to the task of writing such a volume, we were justified in expecting at least an entertaining book. Nor will the reader be disappointed in this respect. Mr. MacGahan writes in a graphic, lively style, and carries his reader along with him. The only difficulty seems to have been that, having nothing to write about, he felt himself under the necessity of padding out a volume with old second-hand matter, which is only distantly connected with the subject in hand. Two chapters, for instance, are compiled almost entirely from Dr. Rink's 'Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo,' which Mr. MacGahan justly characterizes as "probably the most curious that have ever been published." Another is devoted to "Eskimo Joe," who is a conspicuous figure in Hall's narratives. Apparently the worthy Hyperborean is well deserving of this distinction, for he was the saviour of that portion of the ill-fated Polaris expedition which got adrift in the ice-field. From the account given by Mr. MacGahan, this portion of Hall's party seems to have been as lazy, worthless a set of men as ever an expedition was disgraced by. Hall's expedition, if it had been planned simply for the purpose of being a failure, could not have been more ingeniously prepared for the fate with which it met. The cause of its failure may be summed up in "Joe's" words:—"No cap'n, nobody cap'n. Cap'n Budding [Buddington] he cap'n. Captain Tyson, he cap'n. Doctor [Bessels] he cap'n too. Mr. Chester, cap'n; Mr. Myers, cap'n; me, cap'n; everybody cap'n—no good." The story of this miserable expedition could not have been related more shortly. Mr. MacGahan devotes

another chapter to the pigs and dogs the Pandora had on board, two to the old old story of the Fox explorations, that has been told and retold in books, magazines, papers, and pamphlets, until it is threadbare, owing to the weary reiteration of sixteen years; and another to the momentous subject of how he, the author, and his friends got tipsy at the house of the Danish Superintendent of Ivigtut on "Swedish banco" and a variety of other liquors, no doubt to the amusement of the jocular Dane and of all Greenland for years hereafter. What space Mr. MacGahan has left himself, after recording all these important matters, is devoted to a word-watered edition of his old "correspondence," and an Appendix, chiefly made up of letters from the *Times*, à propos of nothing, so far as we can make out, except that the "talented correspondent" of the *New York Herald* is mentioned three times in as many lines. That is all.

It is with no desire to depreciate either Mr. MacGahan or his book, that we say that a careful perusal of it has not resulted in our discovering its *raison d'être*. Baffin's Bay is not Central Asia, and Mr. MacGahan is not to blame if he has failed to produce a volume at all comparable with the one which caused his name to be so well known. However, he has made the best of what he had to work on, although, how far some of Mr. MacGahan's companions may like his making merry at their expense, it is impossible to say. He rarely touches upon scientific questions, and, from the meagre knowledge displayed when he is tempted to do so, it is probable that he shows wisdom in sticking to his last. We have not searched the book for errors, though we have noted one or two in reading it over. For instance, there are (p. 37) no "partridges" in Greenland. If the author had taken the trouble to turn up the Admiralty 'Manual of the Natural History of Greenland' (with which, and the 'Arctic Papers' of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. MacGahan's book shows no sign of his being acquainted), he would have found that the rock ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*—the *L. Rheinarti* of some authors) is the only bird of that tribe in Greenland. Again, Lievely is not the Danish name of the little post which he gives such a lively account of. Godhavn is, and Disco is only the name of the island. Lievely is the old Dutch whaler's name, quite as much a foreign word to the Danes as to the English. Where is the "soap-stone" which he observed at Kudislet? We think no such thing is mentioned in the very accurate geological accounts which exist of that locality. We have noted other minor mistakes, which, however, are hardly worth pointing out, as they may be mere clerical or typographical errors. Most of Mr. De Wilde's illustrations are tolerably good. Many of the figures of the Eskimo—indeed, we would be inclined to say the majority of them—are, however, mere caricatures. We also think it is a mistake to attempt making iceberg scenery "funny," as is apparently intended in the frontispiece. Art standing on its head for the amusement of a vulgar world is not a pleasant spectacle.

THE VERSIO ITALA.

Italafragmente der Paulinischen Briefe nebst Bruchstücken einer vorhieronymianischen Uebersetzung des ersten Johannesbriefes, u.s.w. Von L. Ziegler. (Marburg, Elwert.)

WITHIN the last few years much has been done towards the full elucidation of the old Latin version of the Bible, commonly known as the "Itala." There is no hope of the restoration of it all, or of the satisfactory solution of the various questions connected with its origin, text, and early use; but so much may be recovered as will materially assist the criticism of the originals whence it was taken. Several scholars have contributed to a better knowledge of the Itala by the publication of portions; or by the citation of readings from the texts of MSS. Since Sabatier and Bianchini, whose works are indispensable to the student, Tischendorf, Ranke, Roensch, Lord Ashburnham, Mai, and others have helped to a better understanding of the very ancient version in question. More interest attaches to the New Testament part, because it was made from the original Greek; the Old Testament books having been translated from the Septuagint. Much still remains to be accomplished. Other texts of the Itala MSS. have to be published; and when that is done with due care, the inquiry must be made how the various texts are related to one another, how each one bears upon patristic quotations and the oldest Greek texts, what causes the remarkable deviations of *d* in the Codex Cantabrigiensis from all others, and whether the Itala exercised a direct influence upon the Gothic translation.

The importance of the Itala in respect to the criticism of the New Testament is generally recognized. No editor, however, has cited or applied its readings to the same extent, or with the same appreciation of their value as Tischendorf, who has given special attention to the point in the last edition of his Greek Testament. Compared with his, all others are exceedingly imperfect in this respect.

The opinion of scholars now inclines to the belief that the passage in St. Augustine where the word "Itala" occurs implies the existence of several Latin versions. This is contrary to the view of Lachmann and others who think that there was but one, the varieties of which were only different recensions. Apart from the obvious meaning of St. Augustine's language, in which the word *interpretatio* naturally refers to an independent translation rather than a recension, a comparison of the old Latin texts contained in MSS. and patristic citations favours the idea of different versions. This is the more probable if the fathers quoted the texts they used carefully and exactly, not from memory or loosely. The subject is hardly settled; nor can it be so till further researches among MSS. and the early Latin fathers have brought out the textual variations more fully. But the most recent investigations point to independent versions; not recensions of one and the same ecclesiastical text. Notwithstanding Reusch's able essay in support of the opinion which has been current since Sabatier and is followed by Tischendorf, the reasons for rejecting it daily increase.

The work of Herr Ziegler, whose title we have quoted, contains fragments of the Italic version existing in a MS. belonging to the public library of Munich. The twenty-four

leaves of the Codex have portions of St. Paul's epistles and 1 John, which are divided by the learned editor into three classes.

First, leaves 23 and 24, containing 1 John, iii. 8 to the end. The most interesting particular connected with this text is the appearance of the three heavenly witnesses in 1 John v. 6, 7. Parts of the lines are unfortunately wanting, and have to be filled up by conjecture:—

Et spiritus [est] testimonium
quia spiritus est veritas quoniam tres sunt qui
testificantur]
in terra, spiritus et aqua et sanguis; et tres sunt
qui
testificantur in coelo, pater [et] verbum et spiritus
sanctus et hi] tres unum sunt.

As the passage respecting the heavenly witnesses was not originally in Jerome's translation, it was interpolated into it out of the old Latin, probably at the end of the fifth century, when the orthodox Church was persecuted by the Vandals. Ziegler remarks that the readings of this MS. agree with Fulgentius's (508–533 A.D.).

The second class is formed by the sixteenth leaf, containing Philipp. iv. 11, to the end, and 1 Thess. i. 1–10. The text here belongs to a different recension from that in the other leaves. So long ago as 1856, Tischendorf, in his unwearied searches after MSS., had in his hands several leaves of the MS. now fully described, called attention to their importance in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für christliche Wissenschaft* for 1857, No. 8, and used those with which he was acquainted in the seventh critical edition of the Greek Testament under the letter *r*. They were not neglected in the eighth. With rare tact he divined the significance of the treasure; and employed it as well as his multifarious occupations would allow. No less than 180 various readings from it are given in the last two editions of his Testament. The remaining twenty-one leaves belong to one MS.—the most important of the three and the most extensive.

The work of Herr Ziegler gives the text of the twenty-four leaves as accurately as he could decipher it, and fills up the lacunæ by conjecture ingeniously, and for the most part, correctly. This is followed by a comparative table in four columns, marked A, B, C, D, intended to show the relation of these fragments to the Greek text, to the other ancient Latin versions, to the citations of Augustine and Capreolus, as well as to the Vulgate. A has the text of the Vatican MS., and, where it is defective, the place is supplied by the Sinaitic; B has the text of these fragments; C, the citations of St. Augustine and Capreolus; D, the Vulgate according to the Codex Amiatinus. The table is accompanied with notes, in which the most important variations of the uncial Greek MSS. are presented, as well as variations of text in the Vulgate and Latin Fathers. The book is enriched with an Introduction, containing a description of the MS., its peculiarities, position, and value. There are also three photo-lithographic specimens, and a Preface by Prof. Ranke.

The volume is an important addition to the materials necessary for the restoration of the original Greek text of the New Testament. It increases the existing stock, which, though large already, is still deficient in the department of ancient versions, among which none

is more important than the old Latin translations current in Africa before Jerome. The work may be commended to all who are desirous to obtain an accurate knowledge of the text presented in the most ancient documents. To Biblical critics it is invaluable. We trust that the editor, who has given an excellent proof of his competency to collate these old codices, may be encouraged to continue his labours in the same department. Indeed, he has already promised the speedy publication of fragments of an old Latin Pentateuch contained in a palimpsest at Munich.

Mandalay to Momien: a Narrative of the Two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875, under Col. Sladen and Col. Browne. By John Anderson, M.D. With Maps and Illustrations. (Macmillan & Co.)

DR. ANDERSON has bestowed much pains on the preparation of his book, and has rendered good service by presenting the general reader, at an opportune moment, with a history of what has been done during the last decade towards opening up an unobstructed route for European commerce, *via* Rangoon and Mandalay, into Western China. We say unobstructed, for routes, of a kind, undoubtedly exist already, and there is a considerable caravan-traffic between the Burmese capital, Bhamô, and Yunnan; but the true difficulty yet to be overcome is as much political as geographical, and due to the existence, among the mountain ranges which sever the Burmese territory from China, of the Kakhyens, a number of border tribes, each governed by a chieftain of its own, who claims the right to levy tolls from caravans that pass over his strip of territory. All these chiefs have a common object in maintaining their rights to these dues, and they are sufficiently strong in their hill-fastnesses to make coercion a troublesome matter; while individually, or chief by chief, each intrigues to keep the trade along his own route, and resists any attempt to investigate alternative routes. It thus becomes obvious that an exploring expedition has no sooner decided to follow some particular pass through the Kakh-yen Hills than the chiefs who control the other passes try to make the route chosen as unpleasant as possible. Nearly two-thirds of Dr. Anderson's book are devoted to a full history of the expedition under Col. Sladen in 1868, which, in about seven months of tedious and vexatious travel, managed to get from Bhamô to Momien or Teng-yue-chow, the Chinese frontier-town, 135 miles off, and back again. The Panthays, or Mohammedan rebels, were at that time in possession of Yunnan, and it was Sladen's object, if possible, to make his way to Tali-fu, the Mussulman capital. How he failed in his attempt is told us pretty fully in the present volume. But though the first mission did not accomplish all that had been intended, much was learnt about the Kakhyens, and about the character of the mountainous country which those semi-independent tribes inhabit. Soon after Col. Sladen's return, a British officer was appointed to reside at Bhamô, the frontier town of independent Burma, and the point at which navigation practically ceases on the upper waters of the Irawady. In 1872, the Mohammedan rebels in Yunnan were overthrown, and perhaps the most interesting information

in Dr. Anderson's book—information quite new, we believe, to the general public—is given in the section which tells us how the city of Tali fell, how the Chinese treated the Moslem, how the stubborn old Governor of Momien resisted to the last, how he managed to escape from stronghold to stronghold, and may, perhaps, be still somewhere alive and unsubdued. A son of the Sultan of Tali was in London seeking British aid in 1872. He went from this country to Constantinople, and thence, on learning of his father's death, to Mecca. What has since become of him is not stated.

The second expedition, which ended so disastrously last year, is described less minutely than the earlier one, for the ground travelled over was pretty nearly the same; but the account given is quite full enough, and the narrative of the difficulties that gradually hemmed the party in, of the escapes they had, and of the fight they had to maintain amid the forest-clad mountains on the day after Margary's death, of course renders this portion of the volume especially attractive. To statesmen who have felt concern at the disturbance of our friendly relations with Peking, and at the ill-feeling which seemed likely to arise between this country and Birma in consequence of the Margary disaster; to all those, also, who take what is commonly called "an intelligent interest" in the question of an overland trade-route into Western China,—the facts disclosed in the concluding chapters of Dr. Anderson's book, if read aright, are of great consequence. Political discussions lie outside the province of literary criticism, but it is not going too far to say that the detailed account, now for the first time made public, of the mode in which the expedition under Colonel Browne was conducted, goes a long way towards exonerating both the Chinese and the Burmese from the charge of being accessory to Mr. Margary's death, and shows also that, if the uninformed lawless Kakh-yen chiefs were, some of them, the originators of the outrage, their armed resistance may have been unjustifiable, but at least was natural, and need not have been aroused at all. But several of the Europeans in the party, Dr. Anderson himself for one, could not speak Burmese; there was also a manifest lack of knowledge of native usages, and local officials who refused any request were treated as hostile; whereas timid natives will never act without superior orders; they dread responsibility, and often assign frivolous excuses for fear of offending if they explain their true reasons. The taking of an armed Burmese guard over the border into Kakh-yen territory without leave was probably the true cause of the disaster which overtook the expedition. The presents were made too freely; the baggage was too tempting; the whole party was too large; the choice of the route to be adopted should have been left to the local chiefs. We may give one instance of the misconception—and it is this misconception which is the cause of most of the mischief—that Englishmen are apt to put upon the conduct of native authorities. Dr. Anderson says of the Woon, or Burmese Governor, of Sawady,—“I personally experienced his hostility to foreigners during a boat-voyage through the second defile on the return from Bhamô”; and shortly after telling us that at Bhamô he had learnt that danger was to be apprehended from

the Kakh-yens on the hills of the defile, he complains that this “hostile” Woon refused to give him a guide for a trip into those hills, and sent orders to his head men among the villages on the river bank that Dr. Anderson was not to be allowed to remain on shore at night. Now Dr. Anderson does not deny that the Woon had received no official instructions, no letter of introduction of any kind; but he, at any rate, knew that there were hostile Kakh-yens in the hills excited by the recent attack on the foreigners, and if Dr. Anderson had been made a second victim by night in one of the Woon's villages, that unhappy officer would have been dragged in chains to Mandalay to be punished for having permitted the outrage. The poor man did his duty to the best of his lights; he was not “hostile,” and it does not tend to promote trading interests to write him down as such.

Little room is left for noticing other passages in the book, which, nevertheless, deserve attention. On p. 13, some account is given of the re-coronation, in 1874, of the King of Birma, a Buddhist monarch, with Brahminical ceremonies. This is the ancient Abisheka rite, commonly used by Indo-Chinese sovereigns, and referred to in some of the oldest sacred books of the Brahmins. The repetition of the ceremony when a sovereign has been for years on the throne is not without modern precedents. Strange as it may appear to a European, the King declared that it was a purely religious act, and there is every reason to believe his statement; it was done by way of purification or atonement; to expiate some supposed misdeed, to fulfil some vow, or to ward off some predicted mischief. But the whole circumstances have a singular interest, and it is much to be desired that some one should give us more complete particulars of this re-coronation than Dr. Anderson's second-hand description supplies. The audience with the King at Mandalay is related with commendable accuracy, no attempt being made to exaggerate or colour the story. Col. Browne and his associates passed to this audience “through a small postern in the inner palace stockade.” This was not very dignified, though possibly none of the party knew that particular palace-gates are appropriated to particular purposes. One, the great eastern gate, is used by the King alone; another is opened only to noblemen who frequent the palace; a third is for tradesmen and servants; dying persons or corpses are removed by a western exit.

Those who desire to learn something about the now notorious Li-Sieh-Tai will find several notices of him in the present volume. The fugitive slave question, even, turns up on page 46, and there is no telling how much of the difficulties which Sladen experienced may not have been due to his having set free a British Indian who had been for ten years in captivity among the Kakh-yens, and sold from one master to another. As a matter of policy, Sladen ought to have paid compensation to the quondam owner when it was claimed. This occurred at the outset of the expedition; and what would 10*l.* have been to the mischief which this Kakh-yen may have wrought by telling all his fellow-tribesmen that we were coming into their country to despoil them of their most cherished possessions. An extraordinary want of tact marks the conduct

of these British officials in Birma. The keeping of hostages for the safety of the second expedition was a course probably new to Kakhyens, evidently done against their will, for the hostages managed to escape, and certain to arouse ill-feeling and mistrust among the men whom it was our very first object to conciliate. Some of the descriptions given of the peaceable, industrious, kindly, and contented Shans, in the tenth chapter, are more pleasing than anything else in the book. Thus the women are prettily represented (on page 298) as "constantly engaged in weaving and dyeing; . . . they are adepts at needle-work and silken embroidery . . . straw-plaiting is another of their industries, and . . . the hats made . . . would compete with the finest Leghorn fabrics; another art in which they excel is the manufacture of elaborate ornaments for the hair from the sapphire-blue feathers of the roller bird." Those who read this volume with care will perceive that intermixed with Karens, Kakhyens, and other fierce tribes North of Iam and Birma, are a number of homogeneous though independent Shan communities possessing many social virtues. Let us hope that, if ever heavy hands have to be laid on the turbulent mountaineers, the gentle Shan will not be confounded with the offenders.

We have observed but one misprint of consequence. On page 256, "July 8th" should be "July 28th"; but, in an Appendix, we find a vocabulary of various hill dialects—the Shan dialect amongst others—and we suspect that this vocabulary will be of little real use, for Dr. Anderson knew no Birmese, he wrote with only his ear to guide him, without regard to native spelling, and, in fact, had no conventional system for representing native sounds by European letters on which to base his compilation. Additional errors may also have crept in subsequently, when his notes were re-copied for publication. A local governor is commonly called a *Tawbwa*: we should have liked one example of the native spelling, for we are anxious to ascertain whether this word may not be a Birmese corruption of the well-known Siamese title, "*Chow Phya*." But to go back to the vocabulary: without the native spelling there are few who would know what to make of *Sowpara* for God; it is really *Chow* (Lord) and *Phra* (noblest). "*Kaneu*," north, should be *Khang* (side), *Neua* (northern); "*Wanoak*," east, should be *Tāwan* (the direction), *Ok* (of emerging), i. e. the sun-rising side. "*Soongai*" and "*Quangai*," tall and wide, should each be written *Soong Yai* and *Quang Yai*, or tall-big and wide-big respectively. Many similar errors might be pointed out, which mar the usefulness of this vocabulary, for even expert philologists, if they have no special knowledge of a particular language, may be led astray when informed that *Khang-hūm* is the name for "night," whereas *Khūn* is night, and *Khlang* is middle, and *Khlang-Khūn* is mid-night. Many of these mistakes might have been avoided if the vocabulary had, before publication, been submitted to some scholar in Birma.

We close Dr. Anderson's book with reluctance, for its contents are interesting, and have all been ably handled. If he be compared with Mr. T. T. Cooper, who has both travelled in the same districts and written on the same topics, it cannot be said either that

Dr. Anderson and his associates accomplished so much as Mr. Cooper achieved single-handed, or that 'Mandalay to Momien' is as good reading as 'The Mishmee Hills'; still, the volume is a pleasant, useful, carefully-written, and important work; it deserves a wide circulation among the general public, and will reveal more about the Birma-Chinese trade-route to those who, as the Americans say, are on the "inside-track" than the author seems to have been himself aware of.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Parley Magna. By Edward Whitaker. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Nicolai's Marriage. By Henrik Scharling. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

It would be unnecessary in the present case that the reviewer, according to the author's suggestion, should take a statutory declaration that he has read the whole of Mr. Whitaker's book. We really think there are few readers, however *blasé*, who could easily put it down without finishing it. It contains plenty of tokens of original thought and careful writing, and, moreover, is instinct throughout with an honest and commendable purpose. Although the amusing denizens of the gossiping country village furnish matter for thought apart from the main interest of the story, it is in the history of Arthur's character, as developed by the refining fires of passion resisted and temptations overcome, the simple but not unheroic triumph of a pure and generous nature over the stumbling-blocks which warm imagination and soft-heartedness cast up in its path, that the best part of that interest will be found. The plot is by no means complicated. A young gentleman, in the best sense, falls in love with a pretty peasant girl, and resists temptation. Poppie Shaw's flighty shallow nature is just the kind of material to be abused in callous hands, and to produce, even at the eleventh hour, an awakening of the best points of her womanliness is a difficult achievement; and his success in doing so is a worthy reparation of the wrong which Arthur once meditated and afterwards so bitterly repents. It is difficult to describe the hero without giving the impression of weakness or morbid conscientiousness; but his gentleness has nothing morbid in it, and the weakness is soon replaced, like a fractured limb, by a strong overgrowth resulting from it. Very pathetic, and very artistic are the steps which lead up to the final deed of self-sacrifice which crowns and ends a noble and unselfish life; summed up thus by his friend Roy, a cool-headed, but not unappreciative critic:—"Amory always had the making of a martyr in him. If I had been he, and my views and aims his, I could not have wished to finish life otherwise than he has done. A position miraculously established, a career opened; then the sacrifice of all for the sake of a labouring man, with no claim upon him, except, perhaps, a sentimental one. The thing is quite perfect." Yet Roy, the practical man, who rejects such love as Agnes Willoughby's, and tramples on such imbecility as Poppie Shaw's, as episodes in a career of worldly success, nearly succeeds in despising his friend Arthur. We have dwelt on the main theme, which strongly takes our fancy; but there are numberless shrewd little bits of character-

painting, and minutely detailed scenes of rural life. Old Shaw, with his illustrations from vegetable nature, the gardener poet, "finished off on the safe model of George the Third," is admirable in his reception under protest of his "affliction" in the shape of an irregular grandchild. Miss Hosanna Dominy, choicest of the Zoar flock, and wary of the wiles of "the Establishment," whose prayers for Shaw and others are rarely received by the objects of her intercession in a fraternal spirit; good Deacon Coombes, whom curate Moyle, in an unfortunately zealous moment, bewilders with an appeal to "return to his mother"; bad Deacon Gane, a repulsive but not improbable picture, typical of some members of a class among whom religious hypocrisy is still the hypocrisy that pays; the dyspeptic Rector, with a mother, a wife, and a wife's aunt, all engaged in ruling him; Mrs. Titt, sly and vulgar, in an inobtrusive way, "an arrangement in grey and yellow"; dear combative Miss Jauncey, who runs counter to all arrangements, who is Arthur's good angel, and for whose sake we almost feel indignant with the author for revealing that touching scene before the looking-glass, are all thoroughly finished and clearly imagined. The book is short and unpretentious, but it gives the idea of being the result of a man's work, and should be successful.

The author of '*Nóddebo Parsonage*' is again introduced to us in English attire. All that can be said of his present work is, that he is *naïve* and quaint as ever. There is a marvellous charm and purity about the style that can render such almost infantile babbling palatable to grown-up readers. Nicolai, studying art in Copenhagen, and having well-nigh registered a vow of celibacy in his enthusiasm, is converted by a brother artist of opposite views, who has three fair daughters to support his argument. Nicolai is quite unequal to such odds, succumbs at once, and details to us, with the fervour of a renegade, his felicity. He certainly seems to have been fortunate in marrying Estrid, who never perceives that her husband is rather more childish than herself, and endures with admirable temper his didactic complacency, and the little ebullition of jealousy which so nearly drives him to swerve from the track of contented subjection to the matrimonial yoke.

Clouds in the East: Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier. By Valentine Baker. With Maps and Illustrations. (Chatto & Windus.)

Nor long since, after the exhaustion of one of the intermittent panics which seizes the English public on the Central Asian question, there arose a sudden cry that Merv was the aim of Russian ambition. The Russians were about to cut off the Turcomans from Persia in the same way as they had cut the Kirghiz off from Kokan, and when once Merv was in their power they were practically at Herat, and "Herat was the key of India." Thus attention was distracted from Kashgar and the Chinese frontier, and for a time nothing was heard of but the valley of the Atrek and Merv, while Ashourada and Tchikishlar became almost household words. Col. Baker left England early in 1873 with the intention of exploring the north-eastern frontier of

Persia, and, if possible, of penetrating across the desert as far as Merv. In the latter part of his attempt he failed, but the picture which he has drawn for the public of the state of the debateable land between Persia and the desert tribes, though it contains nothing specially new, is a contribution of some value to Central Asian literature; the geographical information also may one day prove serviceable.

There is a great deal of the usual kind of "padding" with which books of travel are too frequently filled in modern days. A description is given of the author's journey through the Caucasus, which is just brief enough to be unsatisfying and just long enough to be oppressive, and though it is certainly credible enough that anyone should have died at Poti, we may be allowed to doubt whether Alexander the Great did, as Col. Baker confidently states. He visited the Russian post of Ashourada, where, as may well be imagined, nothing is to be seen or heard, and sailed up to the mouth of Atrek and back again, in which trip he saw quite as little as at Ashourada. We are next taken to Teheran and to sporting adventures on Mount Elburz, but it cannot but disappoint a reader who is anxiously waiting for something about the upper valley of the Atrek and the Kuren-Dagh mountains, to find that 108 pages out of a volume of no great size have been devoted to the thrice-told tales of monotonous deer-stalking and trout-fishing. The want of proportion between the various parts of the book is really strange: the road from Teheran to Meshed (which, by the way, is spelt Meshed in the narrative, and Mash-had in the maps) is not, perhaps, as well known to average Englishmen as Regent Street, but it is traversed by several, on business or pleasure, in the course of almost every year, and all that need be said about it may be found by those who wish to know. This being the case, why does Col. Baker allow more than half his book to slip away before he finally quits Meshed and takes us into the really interesting country which he afterwards describes, and to which he gives hardly 100 pages?

The general impression which is derived from this work is that the Persian frontier suffers less from the inroads of the Turcomans than might have been expected. Col. Baker, it is true, appears always to have taken care to be provided with a sufficient escort, but he was not molested, and the Persian villages through which he passed seem to flourish fairly well under their difficulties. His admiration for the Turcoman horses is great and well justified, and we hope his endeavours to introduce the breed into England may be successful, but we cannot think that our Indian cavalry will ever be mounted with them, and still less do we expect, or wish, to see the day when England will take these savages into her pay to counteract Russia. The maps which accompany the book are good, though it is to be regretted that an uniform system of spelling was not adopted. The author's statement that the Russian trade in Central Asia is mostly carried on by Armenians is startling to those who know the real facts, while we read his political conversations with Persian commanders with breathless astonishment at the skill of his interpreters.

There is an interesting children's game which consists in the players sitting round a table and whispering a story round, each to his neighbour. The story when it returns to the original teller is invariably unrecognizable. Our experience of conversation carried on through interpreters is very similar, even when the talk has been on the most ordinary subjects, but Col. Baker seems to have had a wonder in "Shaab," who explained the Alabama indemnity to a Khoord chieftain.

The Hunting of the Snark: an Agony in Eight Fits. By Lewis Carroll. With Nine Illustrations by Henry Holiday. (Macmillan & Co.)

It may be that the author of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' is still suffering from the attack of Claimant on the brain, which some time ago numbed or distracted so many intellects. Or it may be that he has merely been inspired by a wild desire to reduce to idiotcy as many readers, and more especially reviewers, as possible. At all events, he has published what we may consider the most bewildering of modern poems, not even excepting that which is said to have induced a convalescent to despair of his wits, and a coroner's jury to modify a verdict. A most singular ship's company goes forth to hunt a Snark:—

To seek it with thimbles, to seek it with care;
To pursue it with forks and with ho; ;
To threaten it with a railway-share;
To charm it with smiles and soap.

Two of the oddly assorted crew hear a Jubjub sing, and are strangely affected thereby; another is attacked by a Bander-snatch, and the fright turns him into a minstrel of the Negroloid species; the most ill-starred among them "softly and suddenly" vanishes away, having fallen a victim to the absorbing powers of a Boojum—which appears to be a monster somewhat akin to the terrific Caledonian Bore, which has played so great a part in the drama of human sorrow. What a Snark is seems to be one of those problems which no fellow—not even a mathematical Student of Christ Church—can solve. On its nature the author throws little light. By way of making amends, however, he explains in his Preface that "the 'i' in 'slithy' is long," and "the first 'o' in 'borogroves' is pronounced like the 'o' in 'borrow.'" He also contributes an interesting philological excursus on the vexed adjective "frumious."

Mr. Holiday's drawings are excellent. We may take the dream-picture, for instance, in which a legal Snark is

Defending a pig
On the charge of deserting its sty,

and mark how admirably the effects are produced. We may admire, too, the utter absurdity of the illustrations at pp. 30 and 75, replete with humour akin to that which makes Mr. Sambo's fun (though quite different in expression) so cheery. And we may guess, from the grace of the principal female figure at p. 40, how well Mr. Holiday could copy an artistic model if he chose; from the life-like look of the beaver at p. 11, how thoroughly he can enter into the lower phases of animal existence. Particularly good, we may observe, is his drawing of hands and feet, parts of the human frame too often maltreated in art.

That the author, when not driven wild by the modern improvements on ancient Oxonian architecture, or by the eloquence of irrepressibly bellowing barristers, can write seriously, intelligibly, and sympathetically, is proved by the dedicatory verses, "inscribed to a dear child, in memory of golden summer hours and whispers of a summer's a":—

Girt with a boyish garb for boyish task,
Eager she wields her spade: yet loves as well
Rest on a friendly knee, intent to ask
The tale he loves to tell.

Rude spirits of the seething outer strife,
Unmeet to read her pure and simple spright,
Deem, if you list, such hours a waste of life,
Empty of all delight.

Chat on, sweet maid, and rescue from annoy
Hearts that by wiser talk are unbegun:
Ah, happy he who owns that tenderest joy,
The heart-love of a child!

Away, foul thoughts, and vex my soul no more!
Work claims my wakeful nights, my busy days;
Albeit bright memories of that sunlight shore
Yet haunt my dreaming gaze!

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The History of the Fairchild Family; or, the Child's Manual. By Mrs. Sherwood. (Hat-hards)

Will Foster of the Ferry. By Agnes Giberne. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)

Eastern Tales by Many Story Tellers. Compiled and edited by Mrs. Valentine. (Warne & Co.)
Cavaliers and Roundheads; or, Stories of the Great Civil War. By John Edgar. (Same publishers)

Lily's Home in the Country. By Mrs. Sale Barker. (Routledge & Sons.)

Rags and Tatters: a Story for Boys and Girls. By Stella Austin. (Masters & Co.)

The National Nursery Book. (Warne & Co.)

THE 'History of the Fairchild Family' was a great nursery favourite some half century ago. In those days books for young persons were painfully didactic, and a little bit of genuine natural story was a great pleasure, and was received with a thankfulness that the finest story-book in these days of plenty could not excite. Mrs. Sherwood was then the chief contributor of works of fiction for children and young people. She had a peculiar knack of telling a story, which made her books readable and amusing, in spite of the very heavy weight of sermonizing they had to carry. She excelled in descriptions of old-fashioned country houses, and quaint pictures of country family life; she especially delighted in describing the "quality," as ladies and gentlemen used to be called. Mrs. Sherwood always made her characters keep their "proper place" in the world; no levelling nor intrusion into a class above them was ever permitted. Her servants and cottagers were endowed with virtues as richly as their superiors, but they had to wear them "with a difference." All Mrs. Sherwood's books were strongly and distinctly impressed with the religious characteristics of the evangelical school. 'The Fairchild Family'—then in one volume only—was heavily laden with a very long prayer and hymn at the end of each chapter. The obligation to read both was sternly impressed upon young readers. In the present gaily got-up edition, both prayers and hymns have been omitted. Mrs. Sherwood wrote a continuation, or second part, of 'The Fairchild Family,' and her daughter contributed a third part, showing the Fairchilds come into fortune and position. We do not think the third part in any respect equal to the two previous portions. The whole has, however, the merit of being readable; and though the book is old-fashioned, yet a genuine thread of interest runs through it; and as all the little Fairchilds would be great grandfathers and great-grandmothers if they were living now, it will interest many young people to read about what such grave and awful personages were like when they were children. We are inclined to

think that the taste of young readers of the present day will agree with those who were amused with this family history before ever they were born. The book is very prettily got up—except some of the pictures. We protest against the illustration which represents "Mr. Fairchild reading his Bible." It would be enough to counteract all the good teaching in the book if there were any danger of the reader's growing to look like him as he is sitting there!

In 'Will Foster of the Ferry,' Agnes Giberne has been a little less gloomy in the treatment of her characters than usual. There is still sufficient suffering and trouble, inflicted quite gratuitously, to make us feel most thankful that she is not entrusted with the direction of this world, except in her own books; still the story is pleasantly told and is quite readable, though she does make one of her personages fall into a disused well in a lonely place, to give him a period for reflection, and the good old man, the hero of the tale, has his back broken—apparently for no other purpose than that the shock may restore to his granddaughter the power of speech. Agnes Giberne considers it, apparently, quite contrary to the practice of Providence to do too much good to anybody, or to bestow any happiness without some terribly heavy discount and drawback. In the conclusion, which is intended to be beyond measure beneficent, Agnes Giberne shows wonderfully little practical knowledge of the sort of care and nursing required by a helpless cripple, confined to bed, and unable to turn or lift himself up, or she would surely have provided somebody older and stronger to take care of him than his poor little slip of a granddaughter. We shudder to think of the sprained back and spinal complaint which will be the inevitable consequences of the attempts to lift a weight beyond her strength; but perhaps the authoress intends to give another story, with poor little Faith a life-long invalid, lying on a bed, and unable to do anything except to look pretty and talk sweetly—and perhaps get through a little knitting.

Mrs. Valentine has not adhered very closely to her originals; these Eastern stories are pretty and entertaining, but they have all of them modern codes of morality, and are dressed up in a Western garb, quite different from the dear old, and sometimes very questionable, thousand and one nights. Still the book is amusing, and may be given to young readers without scruple.

'Cavaliers and Roundheads' consists of historical sketches, which the writer hopes he has made impartial. They are, we are sorry to say, dry, and flavourless, and ambitious. The reader would have conceded a good deal of favouritism for the sake of a little more genuine interest. We fear that young people hoping for a pleasant story will resent this attempt at historical sketches.

'Lily's Home in the Country' is a little book so full of pictures that the story is only a slight connecting link between them. Lily was a most fortunate little girl to have so many pleasant objects about her, and she certainly seems to have deserved them.

'Rags and Tatters' is not the story of a beggar, nor of anybody in want of the comforts of life; it is about two of the dearest and cleverest dogs that ever won the heart of their master, or broke it by getting lost or going astray! The human boys and girls are delightful too, though they make the lives of their nurse and elder sister a burden to them; still, in a story-book, they are charming to read about. The tale is well told, and the book will be a prize for whoever may get it. There is a good aunt, whose arrival and excellent management might have been noticed at greater length with some advantage to the story; as it is, there occurs a gap in the narrative, and we should have liked to have been told more.

'The National Nursery Book' tells some of the genuine nursery legends with grace and spirit; but some modern morality has been introduced, and we much prefer the authentic traditions. Some of the nursery rhymes have not been gene-

rally included in ordinary collections. It will be a popular gift-book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

EVERY one who likes to use a carpenter's tools at home will be thankful to Mr. Ellis A. Davidson for the book which lies before us, entitled *The Amateur House Carpenter: a Guide in Building, Making, and Repairing* (Chapman & Hall). This most desirable work contains complete and clear directions, of a thoroughly practical sort, for the making and mending of many articles of house furniture and garden requisites, and essays on the general principles of building in brick and stone, on plan drawing, geometrical drawing, and on painting, staining, polishing, and varnishing woodwork; also descriptions of tools and the way of using them. In short, this volume, which is made more valuable by numerous capital diagrams, will be found eminently serviceable by all whom it may concern, including those less practical men who are content to see carpenters and builders carry out their ideas. We recommend the book heartily to the would-be carpenter and builder.

We have on our table *A Treatise on French Pronunciation*, by J. Ménard (Dulau).—*A Text-Book of Electricity in Medicine and Surgery*, by G. V. Poore, M.D. (Smith, Elder & Co.).—*Lithotomy, its Successes and its Dangers*, with a Preface, by a Practical Surgeon (Melbourne, Baillière).—*Notes on the Practical Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements and their Compounds*, by W. Procter, M.D. (Simpkin).—*Algebra for Beginners*, by J. Loudon, M.A. (Toronto, Copp & Co.).—*Primer of Geometry*, by F. Cuthbertson, M.A. (Blackwood).—*Exercises in Electrical and Magnetic Measurement*, by R. E. Day, M.A. (Longmans).—*Tables, Nautical and Mathematical*, by H. Evers (Collins & Co.).—*Botany*, by J. D. Hooker (Macmillan).—*Systems of Education*, by J. Gill (Longmans).—*Studies in English*, Edited and Annotated by H. C. Bowen, M.A. (King).—*The True Order of Studies*, by Rev. T. Hill, D.D. (Low).—*Pictorial Map of the Environs of London* (Bacon).—*Gombert's French Drama, 'Le Médecin Malgré Lui', 'Le Misanthrope', 'Athalie', 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme'*, revised by F. E. A. Gasc (Bell).—*British Opium-Policy and its Results to India and China*, by F. S. Turner, B.A. (Low).—*The Boarding-Out of Pauper Children in Scotland*, by J. Skelton (Blackwood).—*The Religion of Our Literature*, by G. McCrie (Hodder & Stoughton).—*Prece Byske Shilley*, by C. Sotheman (New York, Somersby).—*A Catechism on Skirmishing and Outpost Duty*, by Col. W. G. Cameron, C.B. (Mitchell).—*Life's Aftermath*, by Emma Marshall (Seeley).—*Summer Holidays in Brittany*, by T. J. Hutchinson (Low).—*Micheline*, by Madame E. Bersier, translated by Mrs. C. Brock (Seeley).—*Heavy Stakes* (Charing Cross Publishing Co.).—*The Burton Legends*, by a Burton Brewer (Day).—*Charold*, by E. Playne, B.A., Vol. I. (Simpkin).—*The County Palatine*, by G. S. Hodges, B.A. (Houlston & Sons).—*The Reformers*, by D. M. Pennefather (Church of England Sunday School Institute).—*The Church in Baldwin's Gardens* (Hayes).—*Elijah the Prophet*, by Rev. W. M. Taylor, D.D. (Low).—*The Realm of Religion*, by W. R. Burgess, M.A. (Williams & Norgate).—*Stories from Bible History*, by Clio (Harris).—*Histoire de Bertrand du Guesclin et de son Époque*, by S. Luce.—*La Jeunesse de Bertrand (Hachette)*.—*De la Démocratie dans ses Rapports avec le Droit International*, by H. C. Mailler (Paris, Guillaume & Co.).—*Das Symbol des Kreuzes bei allen Nationen*, by E. von Bunsen (Kolckmann).—*Aus und über England*, by K. Hillebrand (Berlin, Oppenheim).—*Gritos del Combate*, by Don G. N. de Arce (Madrid, Fortanet).—*and Un Mariage en Angleterre*, by L. Géraud (Sandoz & Fischbacher).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.
Anderson's (Rev. W.) Reunion in the Heavenly Kingdom, 3rd Series, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.

Eadie's (J.) English Bible, 2 vols. 8vo. 28/ cl.

Law.

Cousin's (T.) Justice's Pocket Manual, 16mo. 2/ roan.

Poetry.

Austin's (A.) Human Tragedy, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.

Barrow's (Sir J.) Poems, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Byron (Lord) Vindicated by Manfred, fcap. 4to. 6/ cl.

Hummel and Brodribb's Lays from Latin Lyrics, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

History.

Albemarle's (Earl of) Fifty Years of My Life, 2 vols. 8vo. 25/ cl.

Brewer's (Rev. Dr. R. K.) Memoir, the Battle Fought, 2/ cl.

Gardiner's (S. R.) First Two Stuart, &c., 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Hefele's (Rev. C. J.) History of the Councils of the Church, Vol. 2, 8vo. 13/

Locke (J.), Life of, by H. R. Fox Bourne, 2 vols. 8vo. 23/ cl.

Norwood's (Rev. S.) Our Indian Empire, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Geography.

MacGahan's (J. A.) Under the Northern Lights, 8vo. 18/ cl.

Philology.

Knight's (R. S.) Exercises in English Composition, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.; Key, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.

Longman's (F. W.) Pocket Dictionary of German and English Languages, 18mo. 5/

Science.

Bryant's (T.) Practice of Surgery, 2nd ed. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 25/ cl.

Ferne's (G.) Local Board Sewage Farming, 8vo. 1/6 swd.

Fresenius's (Dr. C. R.) Quantitative Chemical Analysis, new edit. Vol. 1, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Holden's (L.) Landmarks, Medical and Surgical, 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Macalister's (A.) Animal Morphology, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Macalister's (J.) Critical Examination of some of the Principal Arguments for and against Darwinism, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.

Martin's (J.) Problems in Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Quain's Elements of Anatomy, Vol. 2, 8vo. 16/ cl.

Transactions of the Obstetrical Society, Vol. 17, 8vo. 15/ cl.

Turner's (W.) Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Placenta, 1st Series, 8vo. 5/ swd.

General Literature.

Boy's (T.) The Trinity of Man, 12mo. 4/6 cl.

Crew of the Dolphin, by Heba Stretton, 16mo. 1/6 cl.

Davis's County Court Rules, 1875 and 1876, 8vo. 16/ cl.

De Lesseps (F.) Suez Canal, translated by N. Danvers, 10/6 cl.

Dilemma (The), by Author of 'Battle of Dorking', 3 vols. 25/6

Elohas's (T.) Vade Mecum, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

Fleay's (T. G.) Shakespeare Manual, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.

Hale's (Rev. E.) Fall of the Stuarts, 18mo. 2/6 cl.

Hardy's (T.) Hand of Ethelberta, 2 vols. 8vo. 21/ cl.

London University Calendar, 1876, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.

Patton's (Dr.) Judgment of Jerusalem, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

Pincock's (Rev. W. H.) Sister Agatha, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Saunders's (J.) Lion in the Path, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Stewart's (V.) Star of Hope, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

Warner's (T.) How to Keep the Clock Right, Impl. Edit. 6/ cl.

Willoughby's (H. K.) Too Fair to go Free, cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

ANNE BOLEY.

6, St. James's Terrace, April 3, 1876.

Mr. letter points out some twenty misstatements in Mr. Brewer's Introduction. My appeal is from the "modern authority" of Mr. Brewer's Introduction to the original texts in Mr. Brewer's Calendar. If, in the twenty cases—given as specimens of more—the Calendar is right, the Introduction is wrong.

Let us now look at Mr. Gairdner's trifling on "two principal errors"; partly, though not wholly, through the printed Calendar.

1. Mr. Brewer's assertion that Anne Boleyn was younger than her sister Mary.

Mary is called "elder sister," in order that she may have time to play "concubine" before Anne comes on the scene. On what ground? Here are Mr. Brewer's words. Introduction, 226:—"As her sister Mary was already married before her, in 1520, to Sir William Carey, we must infer that Mary was the elder sister."

This sentence is a good specimen of Mr. Brewer's Introduction. First, a "fact" is stated, that Mary married Sir William Carey; then an inference is drawn from that "fact," that Mary "must" have been older than Anne. But the "fact" is not true, and the inference is not necessary. Mary was not married to Sir William Carey, but to his young kinsman, Mr. Carey. In the printed Calendar we read:—"The King's offering on Saturday (Feb. 4th) at the marriage of Mr. Carey and Mary Boleyn, 6s. 8d."—Calendar, iii. 1539.

"We must infer." Why must? If Anne were born in 1501, and Mary in 1502, Mary might be younger than Anne, yet still old enough to marry in 1520. There is no room for Mr. Brewer's "must." This puerile "inference" is backed by a citation absolutely grotesque. In my 'Notes and Documents' I first drew public attention to George Carey's petition, asking for the Ormonde peerage, on the alleged ground of his grandmother, Mary, being older than the Queen's mother, Anne. Had George been right in his "facts," he, not the Queen, would have been heir-general to the Irish

peerage. He was wrong, and his petition failed. Mr. Brewer thinks this failure works for him! "How could any one have put forward such pretensions if the facts had been the other way?" his assistant asks. Has he never read a peerage case? Has he never before heard of "pretensions" where the facts were all the other way? Had Carey gained his suit, there would be some to go on; but his suit was not gained. Mr. Brewer cites this rejected petition against legal argument and monumental inscription!—Dom. Pap. Eliz. cclxiv. 135; Nicolas 'Historic Peerage,' 514; Collins's 'Peerage,' iv. 23.

The whole edifice of slander rests on a false date. "We have the authority of Camden for saying that Anne was born in 1507." We have nothing of the kind. In Camden's text, there is not one word about Anne being born in 1507. There is nothing but a marginal note. Marginal notes are not text. Such notes are printers' work, rather than authors' work. No writer is responsible for head-lines, marginal notes, and tables of contents. He is only bound by his text. The marginal note stands thus in Camden's first edition: "Anna Bolena nata MDVII." The date was wrong, and in the next edition (1625) it was expunged. Yet this false date, rejected from Camden's own page, is the sole support of Mr. Brewer's scandalous interpretation!

Poverty of attack drives Mr. Brewer to still stranger shifts. The false date assigned by him to Anne's birth being incompatible with Anne going to France as maid-of-honour to Mary Tudor in 1514, he is driven, in order to maintain his charges, to the extraordinary device of transferring the facts of Anne's career to her sister.

"I take this opportunity of correcting a common error. It was not Anne, but Mary, her elder sister, who attended the Princess into France; and, no doubt, it is Mary, and not Anne Boleyn, who was *filie d'honneur* to Margaret of Savoy, and the subject of that lady's letter to Sir Thomas Boleyn, cited by M. Le Glay."—Brewer's Preface, vol. i. p. lxxv.

Since men began to write of each other, no transfer of one person's history to another has been made in cooler blood; but the maze of error in which this conjuror's trick involves Mr. Brewer has for him no outlet of escape. Alike in the matter of Mary Tudor and in that of Margaret of Savoy, he is caught.

1. "It was not Anne, but Mary, who attended the Princess into France." That it was Anne, and not Mary, admits of ample proof. The printed Calendar calls the young maid-of-honour Mdlle. Boleyn, but French reports mention her as Anne Boleyn. Père Lancelot de Carles, almoner to the Dauphin, who had known Anne in France, was in London in her last days, and wrote a long account of her to Monseigneur. The last word was written June 2, 1536:—"I am aware, Monseigneur, that you know, and have long known, that Anne Boleyn first left this country" (England) "when Mary went to espouse the King in France."—"Epistre de la Roynne," page 4. Jean du Tillet also mentions the Mdlle. Boleyn who attended Mary Tudor as Anne:—"Anne Boleyn (since then Queen of England), left in France by the Queen Dowager . . . went away."—"Recueil des Traictes d'entre les Roys de France et d'Angleterre," 393.

2. "No doubt it was Mary, and not Anne, who was *filie d'honneur* to Margaret of Savoy."

Here, as in so many places, the printed Calendar helps to correct the compiler. A note in Reiffenberg's 'Chron. Chast. et Mol.' p. 154, gives the date (March 1st, 1525) of Anne Boleyn's appointment as maid-of-honour to the Archduchess. The Calendar shows that, in March, 1525, Mary Boleyn was a married woman, incapable of being maid-of-honour to any one.—Calendar, iii. 1539.

3. Mr. Brewer's assertion that Anne Boleyn's mother was alive in 1533.

This assertion is made in the face of positive statements in the Howard 'Memorials,' that the lady in question died in 1512, twenty-one years before Henry married Anne Boleyn. Here is the Howard entry:—

"12. Elizabeth Howard, married to Sir Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford and Earl of Wiltshire. Birth uncertain; marriage uncertain; death (*puerperio*) at Lambeth, Dec. 14, 1512; interred Lambeth."—'Memorials, Monuments, Paintings, and Engravings of Persons of the Howard Family,' p. 12.

This entry may be right, or it may be wrong. For forty years, it has been the only authentic statement before the world. When Mr. Brewer launched his calumnies at Lady Elizabeth, he was bound to show that Lady Elizabeth was not dead. He is not to be helped by scraps of spurious history, whether printed or unprinted. If a man wants either false dates or any other lies about the Boleyns, he can have them in plenty. Pole, Sanders, Campian, Throckmorton, and other libellers left behind them many sheets of badly invented stuff. Within the last few days, Mr. Gairdner has "pursued inquiries at the College of Arms!" Why, the story about Lady Muriel is well known: it is in the commonest books; in Lyons, for example, where Mr. Gairdner got his reference to the Herald's College ('Environs,' i. 527). The Howard family rejected that evidence. In spite of the assertion that Lady Muriel died in childbirth, December 14th, and was buried in Greenwich, they marked the date and cause of her death as "uncertain," and stated that she was "probably interred in Lambeth Church." They also rejected the stuff about Lady Elizabeth in the paper, which the assistant admits begins with a false date.

They may be right; they may be wrong; but the defamer of Lady Elizabeth must prove them to be wrong without a doubt before his defamation can be heard in any honourable court.

W. HEFORTH DIXON.

I REALLY think Mr. Dixon has been a little too precipitate. I purposed only to refute two of his blunders, not to vindicate Mr. Brewer's accuracy in all the thirty-eight instances in which he tells us that he has impugned it. To do this, even if it had seemed worth while, would have required a good deal more space than I could have asked it of your courtesy to give up to me; so I contented myself with repelling the two most serious imputations. If Mr. Dixon had waited till my second letter appeared, he would have seen that I observed several other absurdities in his article, which I did not then intend to expose. But instead of replying to me on the two points on which I have refuted his censures, he insists on raking up the very things which I had promised in mercy to pass by. He moreover rejects the one single explanation that occurred to me of his extraordinary argument—that it was written in jest. He is no more in jest, he tells us, than Sir George Jessel, who, he insinuates, agrees with him in disapproving the "vagaries" of Mr. Brewer's Introduction. I am really not aware, for my part, that Sir George Jessel has expressed any opinion at all, either on the merits of Mr. Brewer's Introduction, or on the comparative ages of Anne and Mary Boleyn, or even, I may add, on the wisdom of Mr. Dixon's article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Sir George Jessel, doubtless, may have opinions of his own on all these subjects, but, so far as I am aware, he has not expressed them publicly.

Since, then, Mr. Dixon is in earnest, and is not content to have only two of his leading errors exposed, I will endeavour, by and by, to gratify him by bagging some of the smaller game that he has let loose before your readers. But as he has simply, as yet, made no reply at all to the two points on which, I think, I have shown his charges against Mr. Brewer to be unfounded, I shall defer what I have to say in answer to him till next week, when perhaps he will have completed his case, and said what he can say in his own justification. Meanwhile, there is just one point that I desire to mention. As Mr. Dixon has made some statements about myself and Mr. Brewer, which, however flattering to me personally, are not strictly accurate, I must be allowed to state that the relation between us is not in the least in the nature of a partnership. Officially, it has no doubt been my

duty—I may say my privilege—to assist Mr. Brewer in his labours, but the responsibility of the work rests entirely upon his shoulders, and anything I may say about it in public I say of my own free will, Mr. Brewer being no more committed to my statements in the *Athenæum*, than I am to defend all that he says in his Introduction.

JAMES GAIRDNER.

STYLES AND TITLES OF SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

I THINK your readers will not be altogether unthankful for a few notes offered at this present juncture, with regard to the styles and titles used by the earliest as well as the mediæval and later sovereigns of this our island empire. The books which I have used in my researches into this interesting subject are such as are easily available to every ordinary student of history, and will be found in every library of antiquarian worth or pretension. They comprise the celebrated 'Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici,' by J. M. Kemble, published in 1839, for the English Historical Society; B. Thorpe's 'Diplomatarium Anglicum Aevi Saxonici,' 1865; some of the Master of the Rolls series of Chronicles and Memorials, the facsimiles of ancient charters, published in 1873, for the Trustees of the British Museum, my own 'Fasti Monastici Aevi Saxonici,' and several other kindred works. In order not to encroach too much upon the space at your command, I have avoided giving references except in the more important instances.

All the sovereigns of England, from the commencement of the seventh century, when the heptanomy of England was in its full vigour, down to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, appear to have employed the word *rex* or *regina*, as the case may be, without exception. And as we may take this for granted, or if necessary prove it without difficulty, by the most cursory examination of the most common collections of royal acts and documents running in the royal name, I have omitted to give any special attention to the use of this specific title, in its simple and uncombined form, by any particular sovereign.

There are, however, a number of words, derived from native or imported sources, which have been employed by these sovereigns from time to time in their royal styles and diplomatic titles, to signify the extent of their power and the nature of their supreme domination over the people or peoples subject to their rule. Many of these terms are of a very interesting kind, and it is to these that I would call the attention of your readers.

I do not propose on this occasion to investigate the intricacies of the synonymous phrases adjoined to the title, which, starting with the simple form *gratia dei*, gradually branched out into luxurious circumlocutions and periphrastic expressions in the Saxon period, such as, for example, "disponente domino," "gratia gratuita dei patris concedente," "domino concedente," "divine dispensationis gratia," "ejus [dei] melliflua gratia largiente," "ejus præclara gratia concedente," "favente dei omnipotentis clementia," "regnante domino," "Christo largiente," "dei dono," "Christi annuente clementia," "divina dispensatione," "patientia divina," "divina dispensante gratia," "domino donante," "divino suffragio fultus," "divina inspirante gratia," "deo prædestinante," "dei prædestinatione," "deo cuncta pie disponente in ejus manu sunt omnia jura regnorum absque ulla antecedente merito," "cælica fulcimente clementia," "gratia gratuita dei patris concedente," "almi regnantis gratia," "divina dispensante pietate," "ipso piissimo præordinante deo," "mei non meriti sed dei gratia largiente," "omnipotentissimo deo concedente," "deo omnipotente donante et concedente," "favente omnipotentis dei clementia," "althroni cuncta creatis ac gubernantis concedente clementia," &c.

For all such expressions, although for a time they obtained an employment with the diplomatic writers of the Norman period, were rapidly reduced again to the simple form from which they

Regalis regiminis obtinens—used by Aethelstan, in 939.
 Regia dignitate praeditus—used by Offa, in 796.
 Regiae dignitatis sublimatus honore—used by Aethelred, in 1005.
 Regia infula comptus—used by Aethelred, in 990.
 Totius Britannicae insulae regimina gubernans—used by Eadgar, in 971.
 Totius Brytanniae triviatum potitus regimine—used by Eadgar.
 Totius Albionis triviatum potitus regimine—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Regiminis Anglici potitus—used by Cnut, in 1018.
 Regni Merciorum sublimatus ad culmina—used by Eadgar, in 958.
 Regnum dispensans—used by Aethelstan in the phrase "regnum totius albionis deo auctore dispensans," in 929.
 Praesidens regno magnae Britanniae—used by Eadgar, in 972.
 Regni gubernacula sortitus—used by Aethelred, in 995.
 (Rex) Regni solio sullimatus—used by Aethelstan, in 931; by Eadgar, in 970, 974; by Aethelred, in 985–988.
 Regulus—used by Uhtred, of the Hwiccas, in 767; and again in 770; for Aldred of the Hwiccas, in 777; and by him between 778 and 785.
 Rex—commonly used by all sovereigns without exception from the seventh to the eleventh century.
 Rex assistens angligenarum—used by Eadward, in 1061.
 Rex et basileus totius angliae—used by Eadgar, in 966.
 Clementissimus rex, speaking of Aethelbert, in 761.
 Rex regia dignitate conspicuus—used by Eadmund, in 940.
 Rex a domino constitutus—used by Eadgar.
 Rex Anglorum et curagulus totius Brytanniae—used by Aethelstan, in 939; (et aequae totius B. Curagulus), by Aethelstan, in 939.
 Rex Anglorum et curagulus multarum gentium—used by Eadmund, in 940.
 Rex . . . et curagulus praelectus—used by Aethelstan, in 938.
 Rex ac defensor constitutus—used by Eadward, in 1063.
 Rex regni regimonia dispensans—used by Beorhtic of Wessex, in 801.
 Rex donans, &c.—used by Coenuulf, in 799; by Aethelstan, in 933.
 Rex donator—used by Hlotharius of Kent, in 679; by Caeduala of Wessex, in 688; by Osuini of Kent, in 689 (k. xxx*); by Wythred of Kent, in 696; by Aethilbert of Kent, in 732; by Aethelulf of Mercia, in 845.
 [Rex] Donator—used by Egberht of Kent, in 779.
 Rex egregius—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Super-imperium elevatus rex—used by Aethelstan, in the phrase "tam super Britannicae gentis, quam super aliarum nationum huius subditarum imperium elevatus rex," in 930 (k. cccli).
 Rex sceptris fretus regalibus—used by Aethelstan, in 929, 930.
 Gloriosus rex—used by Uuithraed, in 694; in mentioning Wihtrud, the father of Aethelberht, king, 724; by Eadgar, in 949; by Eadgar (c. 978?).
 Rex gloriosissimus—used by Eadred, in 949.
 Rex Anglorum gloriosissimus, rectorque Northanhymbra, ac paganorum imperator, Brittonumque propugnator—used by Eadred in 949 (k. ccccxvii).
 Rex gratulabundus—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Rex Anglorum . . . culminis totius regimen gubernans—used by Aethelred, in 995.
 Rex ac gubernator—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Rex et gubernator—used by Aethelstan, in 937.
 Rex Anglorum gubernator et rector—used by Eadred, in 949; by Eadwig, in 958; by Eadgar, in 961; by Aethelred, in 1002.
 Rex Anglorum, ac totius Britannicae telluris gubernator et rector—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Rex Anglorum, caeterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector—used by Eadmund, in 940, 944, 945, 946; by Eadred, in 946, 947, 948, 949; by Aethelstan, in 943; industrius rex, c. q. g. i. c. p. g. e. r. as above, by Eadwig, in 956; ("circumquaque" for "in circuitu"), by Eadwig, in 956, 957, 958; (multarum and circumquaque), by Eadwig, c. 958; by Eadgar, in 963, 964, 968, 971; by Eadward, in 977; by Aethelred, in 984, 1006 and 1012; by Cnut, in 1032, 1033 (see *Industrius rex*).
 Rex . . . Angulsex et Northanhumborum imperator, paganorum gubernator, Bretonumque propugnator—used by Eadwig, in 956.

Anglo-Saxoniae atque Northhymbrensis gubernator monarchiae, paganorum propugnator, ac Bretonum caeterarumque provinciarum imperator—used by Aethelred, in 1013.
 Rex et dominum habens—used by Eadward. (*Conf.*) Humilis et devotus rex—used by Aethelstan, in 938.
 Rex imperiosus—used by Aethelred, in 984.
 Inclitus rex—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Inclitus et serenissimus rex—used by Eadgar, in 969.
 Inclitae memoriae rex, speaking of Aethelbert, in 762.
 Industrius rex—used by Eadmund, in 940, 941, 942, 943; by Eadwig, in 956, in the phrase "industrius rex Anglorum, caeterarumque gentium in circuitu persistentium gubernator et rector"; by Eadwig, simply, in 956; "industrius Anglorum rex gubernator et rector"—used by Eadwig, in 957; by Eadgar, in 958; by Aethelred, in 1005.
 Rex justus et benignus—applied to Athulf, in 937.
 Rex et monarchus—used by Aethelred, in 987, 1014, in the phrase, "sullimatus rex et monarchus totius Albionis."
 Nomine regis fungens—used by Cuthraed of Wessex, in 745.
 Rex ordinatus super Angligenas, &c.—used by Eadmund, in 941.
 Rex pacificus—used by Eadgar, in 968.
 Pius rex—used by Coenuulf of Mercia, in 811.
 Pius rex—used by Offa, in 779, and applied to Coenuulf, in 811.
 Regum praecellentissimus—used by Eadwig, in 956.
 Singularis privilegii ierarchia praeditus rex—used by Aethelstan in 930 (934), 932, 934; (gerarchia), in 931; by Cnut, in 1035.
 Ierarchia florentis Albionis praeditus rex—used by Aethelstan, in 935.
 Monarchia praeditus rex—used by Aethelstan, in 931, 932.
 Singularis privilegii monarchia praeditus rex—used by Aethelstan, in 931, 933; by Aethelred, in 1009.
 Rex ac praedux—used by Eadgar, in 964.
 Rex . . . praedictatus in regem—used by Eadred, in 949; by Eadwig, in 956, 958.
 Praedictatus in regem—used by Aethelred, in 994.
 Rex Albionis summam praesidens—used by Eadred, in 949.
 Rex Anglorum et aequae multarum gentium monarchiae potestatis praevisor—used by Eadward, in 977.
 Rex et primicerius—used by Eadmund, in 946; rex . . . totius albionis primicerius—used by Eadred, in 947, 953, 955, 956; by Eadred, in 955; by Eadwig, in 956, 961; by Eadgar, in 958, 963, 965, 966, 967; rex primiceriusque—used by Eadgar, in 969, 972, 973, 975; by Aethelred, in 1009; by Hardacnut, in 1042; rex primiceriusque—used by Eadward, in 1052-3; by Eadward, in 1054.
 Rex et primicerius totius Albionis regni fastigium humili praesidens animo—used by Aethelstan, in 931; by Cnut, in 1033; by Eadward, in c. 977, 1050, 1052.
 Rex et princeps—used by Eadberht, in 761; rex et Anglorum princeps, by Eadward in (?).
 Rex in cathedra regali promotus—used by Cnut, in 1020 and 1023.
 Rex . . . [Christi] ammonitione provocatus—used by Cnut, in 1033; by Eadward, in 1044.
 Rex et rector—used by Aethelstan, in the phrase, "rex et rector totius Britanniae caeterarumque deo concedente gubernator provinciarum," in 930; by Aethelstan, in 933, 934; by Eadred, in 949; by Aethelred, in 1001, 1005.
 Rex Anglorum gentiumque circum-sistentium praepotens almfice rector—used by Eadmund, in 942.
 Rex regens imperium—used by Aethilbald of Mercia, in the expression "Ego ethelbald rex divino suffragio fultus gentis Merciorum regens imperium," in 742 (k. lxxvii).
 Totius regni rex citra mare—used by Eadgar, 966.
 Rex . . . regni totius fastigium tenens—used by Aethelred, in 990.
 Rex regimina tenens—used by Coenuulf, in 816.
 Reg regimina tentans—used by Eadwig, in 955.
 Rex terrenus . . . temporale regens imperium—used by Eadred, in 948.
 Reverentissimus rex—used by Aethilbald of Mercia, in 727.
 Strenuissimus rex—applied to Offa in 789.
 Rex non modica infultus sublimatus dignitate—used by Aethelstan, in 926.
 Rex . . . sublimatus ad culmina—used by Eadgar, in 963.
 Rex . . . regno sublimatus—used by Aethelstan, in 935.
 Rex . . . regni solio sublimatus—used by Aethelstan, in 931, 932, 934.

Rex . . . solio sublimatus—used by Aethelred, in 990.
 Rex subthronizatus—used by Cnut, in 1018, 1026.
 Sceptrygera ditone . . . rex subthronizatus—used by Aethelred, in 990.
 Subthronizatus rex et rector—used by Cnut, in 1019.
 Rex Anglorum . . . regni totius fastigium tenens—used by Aethelred, in 984, 985.
 Rex vocitatus—used by Cnut in the phrase "Divino nutu Anglorum rex vocitatus, in 1020.
 Subregulus—used by Aethilueard of the Wiccas, 706—by Eanberht of the Hwiccas, 757—for Osere of the Hwiccas in 774—by Uhtred of the Hwiccas, between 764 and 775—by Aldred of the Hwiccas, between 778 and 781; and between 769 and 785.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH.

THE DEATH OF HALFDENE.

Bishop's House, Clifton.

I LEARN, from Mr. Howorth's letter in the *Athenæum* of March the 25th, that "the Bishop now acknowledges that the phrase 'according to all historians' was not justified." Nobody, I am sure, can be more astonished than I am at such a statement. Not only have I never made any such acknowledgment, but my last letter was written expressly to prove that the only two exceptions pointed out by Mr. Howorth were no exceptions at all; that Aethelward and Simon of Durham had written the same as all other historians, and that the apparent discrepancy was due, not to the writers themselves, but to their copyists. I added, indeed, that even if Simon of Durham had written otherwise, his testimony in this instance would be worthless: but this I added after having first given my reasons for thinking him guiltless of the charge. I must, in self-defence, recall Mr. Howorth's attention to the state of the question between us. In the *Athenæum* of January 15th, he wrote:—"In all standard histories of England of the ninth century known to me, including Dr. Pauli's 'Life of Alfred,' Lappenberg's 'History of the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' &c., there is a curious mistake. . . . We are told by these authorities that Halfdene with a large body of his followers . . . were killed at a fort named Cynwith, in Devonshire." I replied, on February 12th, that Mr. Howorth had himself made a mistake, inasmuch as the authors quoted by him, and all other historians, said that it was a brother of Halfdene, not Halfdene himself, who fell at Cynwith. In his rejoinder, Mr. Howorth omitted all reference to the original matter in dispute, viz., his having imputed a mistake to Dr. Pauli and all other standard histories, and took up fresh ground. He said that I was wrong in stating that all historians had spoken of a brother of Halfdene, since Aethelward and Simon of Durham mentioned Halfdene. To this I replied, that though this be true, as regards the copies of these writers now in use, the difference between them and all other historians is an error, which must be ascribed not to them, but to their copyists, so that in fact they form no exception to my statement that all historians speak not of Halfdene, but of his brother. Mr. Howorth does not attempt to refute my arguments, but says they do not convince him. I have no complaint to make of this. *Utitur jure suo*, and our readers must judge between us. But I think I have a right to complain of his saying that I have acknowledged that I was not justified in using an expression, when I have written a long letter to justify my having made use of it, and that letter remains unanswered.

In his letter of March 25th, Mr. Howorth says he would be grateful to be pointed to a single historian who supports my view. I refer him to those mentioned by himself: the Saxon Chronicle, Dr. Pauli, Lappenberg, &c., and, again I repeat it, to "all historians" who have mentioned the occurrence.

Mr. Howorth says that, "as they all copy from one another, or from the prime authorities, their witness is valueless." This is a bold assertion to make. But be it so. Whatever their weight, be they few or be they many, be they ancient or be they modern, they are all on my side.

Mr. Howorth next proceeds to discuss the his-

torical value of Asser's 'Life of Alfred.' Here I must at once make a statement in order to avoid misconception. The importance of this question cannot, to my mind, be over-rated. If it be true that there is still extant a life of Alfred, written not only by a contemporary, but by one who was his friend and companion, and if that work is still accessible in its original form, it is beyond doubt the greatest treasure of English history. If, on the other hand, we have nothing but a collection of legends, grouped together by some obscure and credulous writer long after the days when Alfred lived, not only is the work of no value, but the Alfred whom we have learnt to love and admire as the greatest of Englishmen, dwindles down to little more than an Arthur or a William Tell. Moved by these considerations, I have, during the past three years, devoted what time I have had at my disposal to a careful investigation of the question; and, although the heaviest part of my work is completed, a considerable time must yet elapse before I am able to present to the public the result of my labours. Under these circumstances, I cannot undertake to notice at present in a separate form any observations that Mr. Howarth may make on this subject; and this I mention lest he should interpret my silence as due to indifference or slight. As I mentioned in my first letter that some observations of mine on the real site of Cynwith Castle would appear in the 'Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society,' I must add that, owing to some unavoidable delays, these Proceedings cannot be published before May.

WILLIAM CLIFFORD.

A NEW "CURIOSITY OF LITERATURE."

"BY-THE-BYE, I have read your poem. I consider that it shows great genius; and—I advise you to stick to your profession."

The adviser was William Hazlitt; the advised was Charles Wells—a young man then, with bright blue-grey eyes and auburn hair, in short Byronic curls—whom he had accidentally met in the street. The poem alluded to was a dramatic poem, called 'Joseph and His Brethren.' The "profession" to which Wells was advised to "stick" was that of a solicitor.

This was in 1824—the year that Byron died—leaving Coleridge, Crabbe, Blake, Wordsworth, Landor, Southey, Scott, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, surviving. The smallest of these is remembered; but many who read this will ask, Who is Wells? Mr. Wells is a septuagenarian dramatist, who, just now, after fifty years of slumbrous obscurity, is being freely compared, both in England and Scotland, to Shakespeare,—whose drama was, in these printing-press days, very nearly perishing in the author's lifetime, and would have perished, but for a lucky accident. A story of resuscitation as grotesque as that of Rip van Winkle; yet not without its pathos either. Wells had been at school at Edmonton with Keats's brother, and Mr. R. H. Horne, whose 'Orion' afterwards got such high praise from Edgar Poe. Horne soon discovered Wells's genius, and these two fraternized. With Keats, too, Wells was intimate, when that poet was serving his apprenticeship to Mr. Hammond, the surgeon, and when Keats—the most rarely endowed boy then living—was often seen by these two schoolfellows in the street (while the doctor was feeling pulses in the houses), sitting in the doctor's gig, "his head bent low over the dashboard," apparently asleep, but really dreaming rare Keatsian day-dreams—"now clasping Diana's waist—poor boy!—in the mossiest grot of Latmos; now eating wild honey beneath shadowing cedars, on some holiest slope of Lebanon." For no creature was ever so steeped in beauty as was this doctor's apprentice. He seems to shed a rose-bloom over the entire set in which he moved, like Zitarra, Ferdusi's dimpled Persian girl, who "made beauteous every face on which she smiled." No wonder that Wells, when he afterwards came to write 'Joseph and His Brethren,' showed so much the influence of Keats—showed it not merely in such boyish whimsies as spoiling a line in order to scan the termination *-tum* as a dissyllable,

"because the old poets did it"; but in revelling in exuberance of colour and gorgeous description whenever occasion could be, properly or improperly, found.

On leaving school, Wells was, for a long time, separated from his friend Mr. Horne, during whose absence in Mexico he saw a good deal of Hazlitt and Hazlitt's friends. Keats's sonnet to Wells everybody knows by heart. Afterwards Wells saw but little of Keats; and was thereby spared the pain of witnessing the saddest passage in the pathetic history of English poetry. For now the colour of Keats's day-dreams had changed. The honey of Lebanon and all the "spiced dainties" had grown bitter as Lokman's gourd. Even Latmos had changed to Patmos—a penal isle washed by midnight seas, where, though Diana was still the lady of the dreams, it was Diana striding the pale horse with Death. It is grievous to think of. It was not till 1822 (Keats having died at Rome in February, 1821) that Wells published his little prose volume called 'Stories after Nature' (through J. Allman, of Holborn Hill). There is a copy of it, bound up with a story of Mrs. Gore's, in the British Museum. There is another in the Bodleian Library. No second-hand bookseller need be troubled about it, for not one in London knows what you mean when you ask for it. I have often tried. 'Joseph and His Brethren' was published, under the pseudonym of H. L. Howard, by Whitakers, of Ave Maria Lane, in 1824. They published it at their own risk. A friend saw the book through the press, the author refusing to take that trouble—on the principle, I suppose, that if the queen bee takes the trouble to lay eggs, it is not, therefore, a part of her duty to take care of them also. To do the world justice, however, it receives poetry in much the same temper in which it is given. "With regard to poetry and such like," said an eminent publisher, who adopted the serial form of publication, "all depends on the hawking." There is great truth in this. If, for instance, you say to the world, "Here is a poem: I don't think much of it myself—what is *your* opinion?" the world is not so rude as to gainsay your appraisal. Wells was in the habit of speaking of his poem as "litter," and treating it as such. The world—thinking that he who produced it must know best—was sufficiently well-mannered to treat it as "litter," too,—handing it over to the grocers and cheesemongers, who knew at once what to do with it (for, alas! a poem is often better acquainted with bread and cheese than is the lost wanderer from Arden who wrote it). But, besides this, Wells, without receiving much support from the Hunt set, was neglected by others for belonging to it. One man, however, was not so acquiescent in the world's and the author's verdict upon 'Joseph and His Brethren.' When Horne returned from Mexico—to his great honour be it recorded—he advised Wells to "stick" to poetry, who had, it seems, after all, failed to "stick" to law, as Hazlitt had advised.

And Wells would begin to work upon a play, pick out the strangest scenes—write them in such a way as no other man of his time could have written them—and then throw them up, in despair of finding a market for them. In conversation he had the readiest wit, and the richest fancy, of any man in London. His talk is described as having been simply wonderful. But there are few who can really understand the temperament of men like Wells. He had in him but little of the lyrist, with more of the dramatist than any man in England of his time. Between these two the difference of temperament is great indeed! Rarely, as in Shakespeare, are they found united. Wells was not one of those poets—lyrists, for the most part,—who, impelled by the fine egotism of art, must embody in beautiful shapes the lovely dreams that vex even while they bless their souls. He was not one of those who must keep on working, working, working, while life's pageantry goes slipping unheeded by—who must keep producing their pearls—who cannot help producing them, even though they know too well

that all that the poor ill-used swine are grunting for is "just a feed of grains." Wells belonged to another class of poets altogether—poets in whom this egotism of art, though strong, is not so overmastering—who, unless greatly encouraged thereto, refuse to give their fleeting lives away to any and all who can hire or buy a book; who shrink from the "painful joy" of embodying in concrete forms—what, after all, never can be satisfactorily embodied: no, not by any mortal pen or pencil—the images of divine beauty which the soul in her secret recesses knows well how to cherish and enjoy. For never can the rendered equal the unrendered, how cunning so ever be the hand; and life is rich, is perennially rich; and the poor poet's days are swift—they are swifter, he finds, than a weaver's shuttle—and in a little while his lips are dumb. Moreover, Wells had always looked upon this world as being but the beautiful portal to another more beautiful still. In his own rare gifts, he never would believe. "When his genius was talked of he laughed!" This is what makes the special and peculiar greatness of the man. Coleridge and Landor were living; yet it is not rash to say that the author of 'Joseph and His Brethren' was, in 1824, the only man in England who could have given the world, had it wanted such things, real *dramas*—dramas compared with which those of writers like Beddoes, for instance, are no more than the empty, mouth-ing, tragic mask, with no man's face or woman's behind it. But not another line of dramatic poetry did Wells print. And fifty years of golden silence have followed! The case is unique in literature.

It is the story of the book, however, not of the poet, that is to tell. Wells went to live on the Continent, and was no more heard of in literature, save that, to the well-known volume called, 'Chaucer Modernized,' edited by Horne in 1841, he contributed a "sonnet" to Chaucer, which, however, was dated 1823; and then, again, after 'Joseph and His Brethren' had been dead and buried about twenty years, his friend, Mr. W. J. Linton, reprinted some of the beautiful 'Stories after Nature' in the *Illustrated Family Journal*, with some very clever illustrations by F. R. Pickersgill, the younger (now an R.A.). And those stories, with a new one called 'Claribel,' were afterwards transferred by Mr. Linton to the *Illuminated Magazine*. Of 'Claribel' Mr. Linton thought so highly that he dramatized it, and it appeared in his volume of poems in 1865. And, after this, Wells printed in *Fraser's Magazine* two papers on boar-hunting in Brittany, since when he has been living at Marseilles, the great "Might-have-been" of modern English poetry.

Mean time, the sovran patrons of song, who buy it by the stone, and to keep pace with whose increasing demand for verse Horne soon afterwards invented the 'Parthian Epic'—the greatest invention since that of the epic itself,—these great patrons before mentioned had been busy with 'Joseph and His Brethren,' so busy that, with the exception of some half-dozen copies at most, the book in less than half a century seems to have perished altogether.

Everybody, the author especially included, had forgotten all about it,—everybody except the author's old Edmonton schoolfellow. When Horne, who, himself, has never received proper recognition, became editor of the *Monthly Repository*, he managed to give a long notice of Wells (New Series, No. 123, for March, 1837); and afterwards, in the *New Spirit of the Age*, he made a passing allusion to him in an article on 'Festus.' And, in the same year, the author of 'The Contention of Death and Love' was very rude to "the world" for its "neglect" of a poem which he compared with 'Antony and Cleopatra' amongst other things. And then 'Joseph and His Brethren' settled down in the peaceful dust-bin of oblivion, apparently for ever.

"Books," says Goethe, "have their own fate, which nothing can withstand." But that is merely saying that Fate is Fate. For it is in the world of taste, more than in the world of opinion, where

reigns the grinning Moloch we call Authority, from whose fangs the life-blood of lost artists is for ever dripping, and from whose dominance not more than two or three courageous souls are to be found in any time or country who dare rebel. "I tell you, you must take an Englishman up to a picture, and tell him it is good, before he can see its merits," said Etty once to Mrs. Cowden Clarke. And so, on the other hand, if an undoubted play of Shakspeare's were to turn up,—a play, say, in Shakspeare's undoubted autograph,—and if that play—written to order, after a "bout" at the Mermaid or Apollo Saloon—were to violate every most familiar law of the human mind, it would assuredly puzzle Germany and England combined to find three men between them to whom Shakspeare's nonsense would really be nonsense. Man is a gregarious animal, and, by instinct, must follow his leader. Yet 'Joseph and His Brethren' was a lucky book after all, whatever may be said of its author. Among the various eyes under which came Horne's notice in the *New Spirit of the Age*, it fell under one pair which were the corporeal windows to a mind more notable, in matters of poetry and art, for its rebelliousness against this same Moloch than any other of our day—a mind which has proved itself a "fountain" for many a "reservoir." Mr. D. G. Rossetti was led by Horne's notice to look up Wells's poem at the British Museum, and, on coming away, he startled every one by declaring that he had found a poem which was more Shakspearean than anything out of Shakspeare. That such a declaration should have been met with incredulity was but natural. Men of genius should always be mistrusted in these finds; the auriferous light from their own eyes can transmute any lump of quartz into a nugget. But Rossetti's judgment was fully endorsed by almost all the eminent men to whom, on various occasions, running over some years, he introduced the poem. Among these was Mr. Swinburne, then at Oxford, who was even then more learned in Elizabethan poetry than most of those who make the special study of it the occupation of their lives. Swinburne's enthusiasm exceeded Rossetti's own. He wrote an article upon it, which was sent by a friend to *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Froude, however, declined the article. So 'Joseph and His Brethren' had thirteen years more in the dust-bin before mentioned. Swinburne began, as he has been heard to say, "to regard the poem as foredoomed by some Calvinistic election or predestination to perpetual darkness of death everlasting." Indeed, this rejection seems to have been nearly the means of converting the author of 'Hertha' to Calvinism, which—if we consider the inevitable extinguishment of Mr. Spurgeon in such an event—makes an editor's seem an awful responsibility.

But I am anticipating. Rossetti's interest in the poem had never flagged. He got into correspondence with Wells, who, with interest in his own work a little aroused at length, made a fresh manuscript, in which much was improved. Efforts were now made by Wells's brother-in-law, the late Mr. Williams (reader to Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., and famous as the discoverer of 'Jane Eyre'), to get the poem reprinted, and Rossetti (who was then about twenty or twenty-one) offered to make illustrations for it. But "no publisher would look at it." And no wonder! Bold is the publisher who dares to publish even new poetry (which, as we have seen, depends on the hawking), but to disturb (as they all remarked) "old stuff" from beneath the dust of thirty years—that were an interference with the order of things which Moloch never would stand. Swinburne's idea of predestination seemed right. He had, in his eloquent essay on Blake, tried to direct attention to "the dramatic passion," "the dramatic characterization," and the dramatic language of "Mr. Wells's great poem." All in vain. And now the copies of the book had dwindled down to about three, for the dreadful "borrower" had attacked it. (I have just found that Mr. J. B. Kirby has a copy.) Mr. George Meredith, I believe, also tried to get a publisher for it, and failed. At last, it occurred to a friend to try

Messrs. Chatto & Windus. Mr. Chatto, on reading Mr. Swinburne's rejected article, and the copious extracts from the poem which it contained, offered at once to publish it, suggesting that the article should first be printed in some magazine, in order to prepare the public for the poem. This was done: the article appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, where it attracted considerable attention. And now the poem itself—in the revised form—is before the public, to win—for it cannot again miss—its place in English literature. To discuss its merits is, of course, not my business here. That has been ably done by your reviewer. Yet I should like, I think, to say a word as to why I so fully agree with him and others in calling the poem Shakspearean; for to call anything Shakspearean is, of course, to use strong language.

Exceedingly dramatic as the poem is in parts, it may very likely be said, and said wisely, that, in sheer power of the dramatist, no man, however he may excel all others, shall be named in the same breath with Shakspeare. But there are assuredly other qualities in which Wells is more like Shakspeare than is any one else, and one of these is that very quality which is, perhaps, more specially and technically Shakspearean than all others—richness—richness, as of

Diana's love-complexion,
Where bloom of goddess—Heaven's carnation light—
Glows rich of earth.

In this quality Shakspeare stood quite alone till the publication of 'Endymion.' Till then it was "Eclipse first—the rest nowhere." When we think of Shakspeare, it is his richness more than even his higher qualities that we think of first. In reading him, we feel at every turn that we have come upon a mind as rich as Marlowe's Moor, who

Without control can pick his riches up,
And in his house heap pearls, like pebble-stones.

Nay, he is richer still; he can, by merely looking at the "pebble-stones," turn them into pearls for himself, like the changeling child recovered from the gnomes in the Rosicrucian story. His riches burden him. And no wonder: it is stiff flying with the ruby hills of Badakhshān on your back. Nevertheless, so strong are the wings of his imagination, so lordly is his intellect, that he can carry them all; he could carry, it would seem, every gem in Golconda—every gem in every planet from here to Neptune—and yet win his goal. Now, in the matter of richness, this is the great difference between him and Keats, the wings of whose imagination, aerial at starting, and only iridescent like the sails of a dragon-fly, seem to change as he goes—become overcharged with beauty, in fact—abloom "with splendid dyes, as are the tiger-moth's deep-damasked wings." Or, rather, it may be said that he seems to start sometimes with Shakspeare's own eagle-pinions, which, as he mounts, catch and retain colour after colour from the earth below, till, heavy with beauty as the drooping wings of a golden pheasant, they fly low and level at last over the earth they cannot leave for its loveliness, not even for the holiness of the skies. Not so Wells; and here Wells comes nearer to Shakspeare than does Keats. While to Keats (except, perhaps, in 'La Belle Dame sans Merci') the beauty of earth is so all-sufficing that he is content to leave the empyrean to those who may have a taste for thin air, Wells, though quite as rich, never fails on that account to hit his mark, and his sensuousness is strangely and mysteriously mixed with a memory or else a foretasting of a beauty that never was on sea or shore. Such is the story of this book: a very remarkable one, surely.

THEODORE WATTS.

THE DRAGON MYTH.

IN noticing Mr. J. F. Campbell's 'Circular Notes,' your reviewer, not unnaturally, regarded the work rather from the side of the traveller than from that of the comparative mythologist. May I be allowed to supplement his remarks by a few of my own referring to the latter side?

To my mind, Mr. Campbell's account of Japanese mythological tales appears to be an extremely

important contribution to science. I have had special opportunities, for several years, of watching the growth of many recent English books in the Reading Room of the British Museum, and I recognize in Mr. Campbell's work several features in which modern travel-books are often deficient. He has written down what he saw with his own eyes, or heard with his own ears, abroad rather than at home; in Ceylon or Japan rather than in Bloomsbury. And in those two countries he has seen and heard much that is of the greatest interest and value to what he has called (in his admirable 'Tales from the West Highlands') a storologist. Students who sit at home and pore over too often miserable books, are so much at the mercy of the tale-collectors, are often so pitifully deceived, or, at least, misled by them, that it is most consoling when they can avail themselves of the guidance of so experienced an explorer, can turn for information to so honest a chronicler, as Mr. Campbell. Let me first offer to every comparer of popular tales the general assurance that they will be well rewarded for their pains if they study his 'Circular Notes,' and then pass on to call particular attention to a few of their mythological features.

The most striking are those which relate to the "Dragon Myth," which flourishes so luxuriantly in so many parts of the world. No scholar has studied it so perseveringly as Mr. Campbell, who gives, in his present work, a list of the rich materials he has patiently collected, during the space of several years, for a book on the subject. Let us hope that it will soon see the light. We may not always agree with his conclusions, as regards the origin of tales and the development of myths. But we are always glad to get his facts, and we know that they are honestly rendered. Few men know better than he does how hard it is for most collectors of tales to win the confidence of rustic story-tellers, and to draw at will upon their stores of popular fiction. In Japan he was opposed by the obstacle of language as well as by that of reserve, but still he succeeded in obtaining a great amount of what is valuable. Let me call the attention of all who are interested in the vexed question of the origin of popular tales to vol. ii., pp. 196–203, where they will find much that is interesting and noteworthy about the stories of Ceylon, Japan, and Scotland; to pp. 155–158, with respect to giants and demons, and to pp. 77–80 in the same volume, which are devoted to the Dragon Myth. In vol. i., pp. 326–337 contain most valuable contributions to the history of that myth, and they are illustrated by two drawings, the one representing a "Dragon Fountain," and the other an "Ancient picture of Dragon Myth at Shimonosha, Japan." The latter illustration (the coloured copy of the Japanese original of which is faithfully rendered by the engraving) represents a Japanese Perseus or St. George, defending an Andromeda or other devoted maiden from a dragon-shape, the lower part of which is "a weird tree," and the upper part an eight-headed "storm of wind and rain driving at the man." The original picture, says Mr. Campbell, "is at least three hundred years old." He tells its story, and compares it with Gaelic tales of a similar kind. All lovers of popular tales should read what he says. I trust I have said enough to call their attention to one of the features of his book. W. R. S. RALSTON.

THE LATE REV. R. S. HAWKER.

London, April 5, 1876.

My friends have hitherto advised me to take no notice of the numerous communications which have been sent to the London and country papers with reference to my late husband, and I have followed their advice, although many remarks and criticisms upon him have caused me great pain. Even when Mr. Baring Gould's book was published I still kept silence, notwithstanding that it is full of misstatements, and written by one whose personal knowledge of Mr. Hawker was scarcely that of a mere acquaintance. I may say also that he wrote the Memoir without the least

reference to myself, or the slightest regard to any feeling or wish I might have, or how much additional sorrow it might cause me. He ought to have been quite sure that I should have refused my consent to its publication. But I am constrained to speak now that Mr. Baring Gould has made so gross an accusation as that contained in his explanation given in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last. My knowledge of my husband's character alone enables me to utterly deny that he would ever repudiate a debt, and then concoct a monstrous story to justify his conduct; and I can assert that such an explanation is as unjust to my husband as the original account, as told by Mr. Baring Gould, is to Mr. Andrews. I deeply lament that Mr. Andrews's name was ever mentioned by Mr. Baring Gould, or any allusion made to old disagreements with his family. But this is only one of the many instances in which Mr. Baring Gould has dragged before the public purely private matters in a false shape.

PAULINE A. HAWKER.

April 5, 1876.

I HAVE evidence in my hands to substantiate my assertions, which I can produce to the satisfaction of any who may question them, and which completely dispose of the claims of Mr. Hawker to have contributed any portion of the poem in question.

My Memoir is undergoing revision, and till this revision is made, its circulation is stopped.

S. BARING GOULD.

** The more we have examined the tremendous accusation brought against Mr. Hawker by Mr. Gould, the more convinced are we that the matter is not one which ought to be discussed in a public journal. We cannot, therefore, print any more letters on that point. As regards the prize poem, Mr. "Andrews" has supplied us with the most satisfactory evidence it is in an author's power to furnish, for he has handed to us the MS. of the poem, which is in many parts full of corrections and interlineations. Mr. "Andrews" has also shown us letters written at the time by people who were aware that he was competing for the Newdigate, and he further assures us that many of his contemporaries at Oxford can testify to his being the author. A more complete refutation of the charge it would be difficult to imagine.

Literary Gossip.

As the public have naturally been interested by the announcement that Mr. Tennyson's 'Queen Mary' is to be produced on the stage, it may not be amiss to give some idea of the changes that the Poet Laureate has made, with a view to the performance of the play. The drama has been shortened throughout, and has gained sharpness and clearness by being shortened. The chief additions are two in number. The first is a conversation between Philip and Mary about Howard and about striking the flag of England. The lines on this subject are likely to tell with the audience. The other alteration is at the close. Mary does not expire before the entrance of Elizabeth, but dies in the presence of her sister, after a touching scene. The new matter inserted here is longer than that introduced in the other place. The play is, it is said, to be brought out on the 18th, Easter Tuesday.

LORD CARLINGFORD, who is, our readers may remember, Lord Lieutenant of Essex, has accepted the office of President of the Annual Meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, to be held at Colchester at the beginning of August next.

THE Thirty-third Congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held, early

in August next, at Penzance and Bodmin, Cornwall, and the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe has consented to become the President for the occasion. The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Eliot, and other noblemen and gentlemen, have already signified their intention to become Vice-Presidents of the Congress; and as visits will be made to the most interesting parts of South and Mid Cornwall, under the guidance of the best local antiquaries, the Council hopes the meeting may be well attended by the Members of the Association and their friends, particularly as Cornwall is little known to the London antiquary, and presents many features of archaeological and historical interest.

MR. W. R. S. RALSTON intends starting shortly for another tour in Russia. One of his chief objects is to visit the district beyond Lake Onega, where, as every reader of that delightful book, 'The Songs of the Russian People,' knows, the *builinas* are still current. Mr. Ralston has long meditated a book on the subject of the *builinas*.

THE newly-created office of Keeper of the Records of the Corporation of the City of London has been conferred upon Mr. R. R. Sharpe, B.C.L., of St. John's College, Oxford, a Senior Assistant of the Lower Section in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum.

MESSRS. LONGMANS published the other day a translation by Lady Wallace, under the title of 'Elsa and her Vulture,' of 'Geier-Wally,' Madame von Hillern's "German Peasant Romance," of which an interesting notice may be found in the *Cornhill*, in October last. Two translations have already appeared in America, both, strangely enough, issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New York. A translation of a novel being offered them under the title of 'Elsa and her Vulture,' they engaged in it without recognizing, under a thin disguise, 'Geier Wally,' of which they had already agreed to publish a translation. Arrangements, it is said, have been entered into with Madame von Hillern for the production on the English stage of a dramatized version, which will be based with Messrs. Longmans' permission, on Lady Wallace's translation.

EVERYBODY ought to be familiar with the lines in the 3rd Canto of 'Childe Harold':—

"Morat! the proud, the patriot field! where man
May gaze on ghastly trophies of the slain,
Nor blush for those who conquer'd on that plain;
Here Burgundy bequeath'd his tombless host,
A bony heap, through ages to remain,
Themselves their monument:—the Stygian coast
Unsepulchred they roam'd, and shriek'd each wander-
ing ghost."

In a foot-note Byron added:—

"The chapel is destroyed, and the pyramid of bones diminished to a small number by the Burgundian legion in the service of France; who anxiously effaced this record of their ancestors' less successful invasions. A few still remain, notwithstanding the pains taken by the Burgundians for ages (all who passed that way removing a bone to their own country), and the less justifiable larcenies of the Swiss postillions, who carried them off to sell for knife-handles—a purpose for which the whiteness imbibed by the bleaching of years had rendered them in great request. Of these relics I ventured to bring away as much as may have made a quarter of a hero, for which the sole excuse is, that if I had not, the next passer by

might have perverted them to worse uses than the careful preservation which I intend for them."

These bones Byron sent to Mr. Murray. They were put away and forgotten till the other day, when they were discovered in a wrapper, the address on which is in the poet's handwriting. By permission of the present Mr. Murray, the parcel was exhibited at the *Conversazione* of the Royal Society on Wednesday. The bones are those of a man of low stature.

THE General Literature Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in course of preparation a series of volumes on the conversion of the chief races of the West. The Rev. F. G. Maclear, D.D., of King's College School, is engaged on three of the volumes, which treat respectively of the conversion of the Celts, Anglo-Saxons, and Norsemen. The Tract Committee of the same Society has in preparation a series of monographs on the Fathers and their writings. The series, we understand, is to be called "The Fathers for English Readers." Six of the volumes are in hand, having been entrusted, we learn, to Patristic scholars of Oxford and Cambridge.

MESSRS. TINSLEY BROTHERS will shortly publish 'Wild Fire, a Collection of Erratic Essays,' by Mr. Charles J. Dunphie.

EVERY one who has ever worked in the Reading Room of the British Museum, and in the Art Library at South Kensington, must be aware how much more available, at least for artistic study, the latter library is than the former. Nor is it only to metropolitan students that its advantages are confined, for it supplies all the art schools in the country with books. Some deficiencies may, indeed, be marked in it, for its annual income, which has been fixed for the last ten years, at 2,500*l.*, has long been reported as insufficient by its managers. This year, it appears, that sum is to be cut down to 1,000*l.*, a reduction which must all but cripple it. The serials and other works for which it subscribes will, as may be seen from the reports for past years, absorb the greater part of the reduced amount, leaving scarcely any funds for the purchase of drawings, prints, photographs, and other objects having reference to the history and progress of art. The whole grant for the Art Museum is to be reduced, according to the estimates, to 4,000*l.*, having in former years been 8,000*l.*, and even 10,000*l.* The Edinburgh Industrial Museum has also been shorn of half its income, 1,000*l.* having been lopped off. Yet the British Museum, with all its shortcomings, has suffered no reduction, and money has been showered upon the new buildings of the National Gallery, where, it is rumoured, the Trustees have not been allowed to check the expenditure on their own walls.

WE hear of, as being in progress, a History of Stockport, to be published in parts, with numerous illustrations, the first part to be ready at an early date. The author, Mr. Henry Heginbotham, M.R.C.S., has, we understand, had access to some valuable private manuscripts to aid him in his task.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Will you permit me to correct a misstatement of a matter of fact occurring in the review of 'Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion,' by

Sydney Dobell, in the *Athenæum* of March 11. The accomplished reviewer says of his author: 'Sensitive, like all poets, to criticism, and incapable, both as a man and as an artist, of departure from the faith he held and the arbitrary, if self-imposed, canons by which he wrought, he ceased, after a time, to seek a hearing from a world enamoured of its own idols, and only ventured from retirement on the rare occasions when some feeling of patriotism compelled him to put forward his views on matters of social or political interest.' This conveys an impression at variance with the actual facts. It was two years after 'Balder' had appeared, and raised the storm of adverse criticism here alluded to, that 'England in Time of War' was written and published,—a volume that met with much general as well as special acceptance, and which, indeed, contains the only 'popular' poems he ever wrote, such as 'Tommy's Dead,' 'How's my Boy?' 'Keith of Ravelston,' and others. He was hindered from writing any long or connected work after this, solely by the continued and increasing pressure of ill-health, and the peremptory injunctions of his doctors to refrain from all imaginative writing, as he valued the possibility of recovery for work in the future. That he ceased to write for the public because of adverse criticisms is a suggestion curiously out of keeping with all that is known of the character of Sydney Dobell, who, although too genuinely social of nature not to prize the sympathy and appreciation of his fellow-men, cherished what many of his friends thought an even exaggerated idea of the duty of writers to follow each his own ideal, and put forth its promptings, regardless of the demands or tastes of the great mass of readers and critics. It seems worth while, therefore, to note, in passing, this mistake."

"F. W. C." writes:—

"Each city of importance in Spain has its wide or limited poetical brotherhood. 'Floral games' have for many years in Barcelona been an annual literary joust, the Queen of the Revels dispensing in full court her crowns, wreaths, golden and silver flowers, amongst those fortunate poets whose effusions are deemed worthy of recognition. In Madrid, Valencia, Seville, Murcia, and other cities, one of the special missions of these circles has, of late years, been to celebrate with becoming honours the day of Cervantes' birth (our present 23rd of April). The Cervantistas of Cadiz have already issued their programme for the festival of 1876. In spite of politics and civil broils, Spaniards are determined to keep the memory green of the author of Don Quixote and his no less immortal squire, whom Gandallin, squire to Amadis of Gaul, apostrophizes thus:—

Salve! Sancho with the paunch,
Thou most famous squire.
Fortune smiled as escudero she did dub thee,
Tho' Fate insisted 'gainst the world to rub thee.
Fortune gave wit and common sense,
Philosophy, ambition to aspire;
While Chivalry thy wallet stored,
And led thee harmless through the fire."

WE learn from Madrid that Don Antonio Pirala has published the first volume of his 'Contemporary History from 1843 to the Conclusion of the present Civil War.' Señor Pirala has been permitted access to a vast number of Government documents, especially relating to the sanguinary conflicts between the Republicans and Montemolinists in Catalonia.

M. A. DE BIBERSTEIN KAZIMIRSKI has devoted a brochure of eighty-four pages—entitled 'Spécimen du Divan de Menoutchehri, poète Persan du V^e Siècle de l'Hégire,' and printed at Versailles for private circulation only—to a notice of one of the oldest Persian poets who lived at the court of Mahmūd of Ghazna and of his sons, Mas'ūd and Muhammad. The 'Divan' of Menoutchehri has hitherto been very little known, and manuscript copies are rare. The King of Oudh's copy, described by

Sprenger, perished in the mutiny. It is to be hoped that copies may be forthcoming to enable M. Kazimirski to prepare a trustworthy edition.

THE *Calendar*, for the year 1875, of the Imperial University of Yedo, or Tokio, as that city, since the Mikado has made it his capital, is called, has just been issued. The volume is interesting on many accounts, and its pages bear testimony to the success which has attended the enlightened efforts of the Government. During the period referred to in the *Calendar*, one important change in the manner of instruction was effected. Until last year, the higher education of the students was conducted in English, French, and German; but the difficulty and expense of carrying on higher, special, and professional education in three foreign languages were such, that it was determined to employ only one foreign language for the purpose, and English was the language chosen. During the year, eleven students, chosen from the highest classes in the University, were sent to pursue their studies in foreign countries, and a total number of 349 students are now borne on the books of the College. The administrative body consists of thirteen Japanese officials, and twenty-six foreigners are employed as professors, of whom six are English, seven French, five German, and eight American.

MR. ROBERTSON SMITH writes:—

"In a criticism of Vol. III. of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' which appeared in the *Athenæum* of March 11th, you call it a palpable oversight that the epithet Bible, applied to the canonical collection, is not stated to have been first given by Chrysostom. May I, at this somewhat late date, call attention to the fact that the newly-published text of Clement of Rome, which reached Aberdeen only this week, uses τὰ βιβλία in a strictly technical sense ('Ep. ad Cor.,' ii. 14). In omitting from my article in the 'Encyclopedia' the reference to Chrysostom, which is found in all the current books, I was guided by the conviction that Chrysostom uses the term as one already quite familiar, so that the want of direct proof of earlier usage is merely accidental. The passage of Clement shows that I was right. Τὰ βιβλία was a technical name for the Old Testament books before the formation of the New Testament Canon, and the extension of the term to include the New Testament Scriptures was a mere matter of course. I may take this opportunity to add that your critic's eyes must have misled him when he read 273 as the date given by me for the death of Ephrem. On the other hand, I have to thank him for pointing out a verbal slip in the description of De Rossi's 'Varie Lectiones,' which had escaped my notice."

Mr. Smith has, if we understand him rightly, refrained from stating the known, because it *might* be supplemented or corrected by the unknown. His guess is confirmed, he believes, by the newly-discovered MS. of Clement's second epistle. But the document is a forgery, under the name of Clement, and a tolerably late one too. It is better to settle its date first, for there are some evidences of lateness in it. Let the certainty of its priority to Chrysostom be ascertained, before the guess which induced Mr. Smith's silence be converted into evidence. As to the date of Ephrem's death, all the eyes in the world cannot make the number in the Encyclopædia 378 A.D., which is the most probable year.

SCIENCE

British Manufacturing Industries. Edited by G. Phillips Bevan. 6 vols. (Stanford.)

THIS series of small books is professedly undertaken for the purpose of bringing "into one focus the leading features and the present position of the most important industries of the kingdom." The idea of publishing, in the same form of volume, a number of essays on British industries—they are not all manufacturing—which should be from the pens of men whose positions are a guarantee for the correctness of the descriptions given and of the facts detailed, is certainly a good one. A large number of people desire to possess a general acquaintance with those industrial operations, which have, for a long period, distinguished this country; but they have not the time, or the opportunity, or, perhaps, the industry, for hunting out the details of them, which are probably scattered through numerous books and journals. For this class these books appear to us to be exceedingly well adapted. We have now before us six volumes, each with an average of 187 pages; they contain about twenty-seven essays, by eighteen different authors, all of whom are more or less intimately associated with the subjects upon which they have employed their pens. When we state that we find amongst them Profs. Warrington Smyth, Hull, Archer, Barff, and Church, Dr. Dresser, and the Messrs. Patterson, J. Arthur Phillips, Galletley, Arnoux, and other equally well-known names, we have certainly said enough to recommend those essays to the attention of all who desire to know something of the industries of which they treat. These volumes are not intended to take the place of Handbooks; it is not their purpose to impart technical instruction; they are designed to convey, to those who desire it, a general knowledge of the principles and of the more striking points of the practice of the workshops. The subjects are sufficiently varied: Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, Pottery and Textile Manufactures, Woodwork and Furniture, and Chemical Arts are comprehended in the books now published. The articles are not all equally good; but although a few of them appear to have been thrown off hastily, showing a want of method, and, in some few cases, a want of thought, yet, as each author has been selected for his special knowledge, every one of them contains trustworthy information. We could have desired that the statistics had been completed up to a more recent date than they are, and there are a few other points which we should advise the editor to look carefully after when new editions are required; but, on the whole, the impression left after a careful examination of each of the subjects dealt with is most favourable.

Handbook of Astronomy. By Dionysius Lardner, D.C.L. Fourth Edition, Revised and Edited by Edwin Dunkin, F.R.A.S. (Lockwood & Co.)

THIS work has been so long known, and so highly appreciated, that it becomes unnecessary to review it at any length. Probably no other book contains the same amount of information in so compendious and well-arranged a form—certainly none at the price at which this is offered to the public. The name and position of the present editor is a sufficient guarantee for the trustworthiness of this information, and the care with which it has been brought up to date. This fourth edition differs from those he had previously prepared, chiefly in consequence of the alterations made necessary in the latter respect by the continued progress of astronomical discovery, with which it is by no means easy to keep pace.

UNDER the title of the *Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants* (Murray), Mr. Darwin has reprinted an essay originally published in the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, and of which a few extra copies were circulated among the general public. It is obvious, however, that, issued in this form, it would reach comparatively few people. Mr. Darwin has consequently done well, in our opinion, in ensuring for this classical essay a more

extended circulation. Readers to whom the journal of a learned Society is relatively inaccessible, may now learn at first hand of those wonderful movements, and that still more wonderful sensitiveness, possessed by many plants which an ordinary observer would deem to be as motionless and as impassive as a stock or stone. They may learn also how singularly parts and organs of very different nature may, by force of circumstances, become modified so as to perform the same functions and manifest the same sensibility. Since the original essay was published, some German naturalists have attributed all the movements of tendrils to rapid growth along one side—the convex side. As Mr. Darwin remarks, these movements comprise revolving nutation, bending to and from the light, and in opposition to gravity, those caused by a touch, and spiral contraction. He is, therefore, justified in doubting whether the explanation above given is valid in all these different cases, and especially in those resulting from a touch. Some contraction of the elastic lining of the cells would seem more probable in such a case.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

PREPARATIONS are being made for the erection of the monument to the memory of Livingstone in Princes Street, Edinburgh, excavations for the foundation being in progress.

Letters received, per S.S. Congo, from the river Ogowe, dated January 21, state that M. de Brazza and party started from Lembarenli for Lope (in the Okanda country) on the 13th of that month, with nine large Igala and Baka canoes and about 150 men; they were accompanied by Ranoki and Mageisa, two of the Inlenga chiefs. They took with them very large supplies of goods, including a ton of salt. Dr. Ballay, falling ill by the way, had to be left behind at Samkita; but MM. de Brazza and Marche would wait for him at Lope, from which place they intended sending down some of the Okanda tribe to bring him on. No news had been received of Dr. Lenz for a considerable time; but M. de Brazza had letters for that traveller, whom he expected to overtake in the interior. Dr. Nassau, the pioneer of the American mission, had returned to Gaboon, but would shortly re-ascend the Ogowe. The natives of Gaboon, Cape Lopez, &c., continued to plunder the English and other foreign traders with impunity, as the French authorities take no steps to punish the marauders. The expected early arrival of the admiral might tend to improve matters. Commodore Sir W. Hewett was expected in Gaboon early in March, with several of the vessels under his command; it is believed that his intended visit has some reference to the arbitrary and oppressive treatment which some of the British residents have experienced at the hands of the late and present commandants, and which have formed the subject of representations to our Foreign Office. Consul Hopkins, whose jurisdiction has recently been extended northward so as to include the Gaboon, will, it is believed, accompany the commodore. The mortality among the French at Gaboon has of late been very great; but other Europeans do not seem to suffer in the same degree.

Mr. E. A. Curley's 'Nebraska: its Advantages, Resources, and Drawbacks' (Sampson Low & Co.) has been written mainly with a view of supplying useful information to intending settlers, and in this respect it is one of the most complete and trustworthy guides that we have seen. But it does more than this. It gives a well-arranged account of the state of Nebraska, its physical geography, topography, resources, and capabilities, and may be read with profit by all those who take a pleasure in geographical literature. The author has been assisted in his task by Prof. Aughey and others intimately acquainted with the country, and his work is liberally illustrated with maps and woodcuts. We feel tempted almost to reprint the Preface—it is so quaint, and characterized principally by having but a remote bearing upon the subject-matter of the work to which it is prefixed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THREE recent deaths of anthropologists are to be noted with regret. Dr. Richard King was the founder, in 1844, of the Ethnological Society of London, and was a distinguished Arctic explorer. Dr. G. D. Gibb, of Westminster Hospital, since known as Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., was one of the founders, in 1863, of the Anthropological Society of London, and contributed to its *Proceedings* many curious observations on the human epiglottis, the *arcus senilis* in the eyes of elderly people, and other matters of interest. Mr. T. J. Biddle Lloyd, a civil engineer and geologist of distinction, was author of some useful papers on the inhabitants and prehistoric remains of Newfoundland.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, on the 31st January, M. de Quatrefages gave some details of the recent discovery by M. Capellini, at Monte Aperto, near Sienna, of bones of cetacea, bearing incisions believed to have been made by a cutting instrument. These bones have been extracted from their site in pliocene deposits by M. Capellini's own hand, and are thought, by distinguished Italian authorities, to be evidence of the presence of pliocene man in that locality.

A translation into French of Mr. Francis Galton's ingenious 'Theory of Heredity' appears in the *Revue Scientifique* for 28th February.

Dr. John Shortt, of Madras, Captain R. F. Burton, and the Emperor of Brazil have been elected Foreign Members of the Anthropological Society of Paris. That Society has appointed a committee to consider a proposition of M. Coudereau for a general anthropological alphabet. M. Coudereau suggests that the committee should be reinforced by some foreign members, but even then it will hardly do more than has already been done in Germany and in England—notably by Mr. A. J. Ellis—towards the solution of the question. Some curious illustrations of the difficulty of conveying the sound of English words accurately to a French ear are given by Mr. H. W. Jackson, an English member of the Society, in a criticism on M. Coudereau's paper.

Madame Clémence Royer contributes to the *Bulletin* of the Paris Anthropological Society a paper on the geological conditions of the site of Paris at the quaternary epoch.

The Anthropological Society of Stockholm is able to show a very fair amount of good work since its establishment three years ago. With Drs. Retzius and Montelius as secretaries, and the co-operation of distinguished anthropologists, such as Professor Sven Lorén and Mr. B. E. Hildebrand, this was to be expected.

We learn from the *Matériaux pour l'Histoire de l'Homme*, that a national pre-historic and ethnographic museum has been founded at Rome, under the direction of Dr. L. Pigorini, who has commenced a series of lectures at the University of Rome on pre-historic archaeology and comparative ethnography.

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

I HAVE been requested by the Russian Committee of Organization for the forthcoming session of the International Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburg to make public in England the following notification. As the subject of which it treats is one which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, you would confer a great favour on Oriental scholars if you would give it a place in the columns of the *Athenæum*.

Will you allow me to add, for the information of those who may be desirous of becoming members, that cards of membership may be obtained by applying to me in writing at the Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., and that in all cases the amount of subscription (10s.) should accompany the application.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,
Corresponding Member of the Russian Committee of Organization.

A Notification concerning the Third Session of the International Congress of Orientalists:—

By virtue of the Third Article of the definite Rule adopted by the International Congress of the Oriental-

ists during its first meeting in Paris, to the effect that the Congress will designate at the end of each session the place of the following meeting, the Orientalists, sitting in London in 1874, decided that the next meeting of the Congress should be held in Russia; and, by virtue of the same regulation, they have constituted a committee of Russian Orientalists, charged to organize this third session.*

The Russian Committee of Organization, acting in concert with the Permanent Committee of the second session of London, has drawn up the following programme:—

1. The International Congress of Orientalists will meet for the third session at St. Petersburg, on the 1st of September, 1876. The session will last ten days.

2. The session will be principally devoted to studies relating to Russian Asia. This subject will be treated of at four Séances: the first of which will be devoted to Eastern and Western Siberia; the second to Central Asia, within Russian limits, and comprising also the independent principalities of Ouzbekistan; the third to the Caucasus, with the Crimea and the other countries of European Russia inhabited by Asiatic populations; and the fourth to Transcaucasia (ancient Georgia and Armenia).

3. The three following Séances will be devoted to the rest of Asia, divided into three groups: 1. Eastern Turkistan, Tibet, Mongolia, with Manchuria and the Corea, China Proper, and Japan; 2. India, Afghanistan, Persia, and the Indo-Chinese Archipelago; 3. Turkey, including Arabia and Egypt.

4. The cartography, ethnography, languages, history, and literature of the respective countries are the only subjects which will be treated of in these seven Séances.

5. The two last Séances will be devoted to questions relating (1) to the archaeology and numismatics of the people of the East in general; and (2) to their religious and philosophical systems. In addition, the Organizing Committee of the third session judge it necessary to make known to foreign savants the following resolutions.

6. The following will take part in the Council of the session: A, the late Presidents of the sessions of Paris and of London; B, the two members of the Administrative Commission held in Paris (Règlement, § 15); C, the official delegates of the Governments and of the learned Societies which may honour the Congress with their adhesion; D, the members of the Committee of Organization of the third session, and their Corresponding Members in Russia and abroad; E, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Séances, also the Secretary and the Assistant-Secretary of the Congress, after their election by the General Assembly. The Secretary, owing to the nature of his functions, will be elected from among the Russian Orientalists.

7. The members of the Council will take it in turn to form a Permanent Commission, composed of five persons, and sitting at the office of the Congress. This Commission will decide without delay on all urgent questions which may demand the intervention of the Council.

8. The office of the Council will be composed of, A, six secretaries, charged with preparing the proceedings of the Séances, publishing the *Bulletin* of the Congress, &c.; B, a treasurer; C, a librarian; and D, two persons (Mihmandars), charged with receiving those who have business with the office, and to refer them, according to the nature of their demands, to the proper department of the office. The office will be under the direction of the secretary. With the exception of half the secretaries, the rest of the staff constituting the office will be elected from among the Russian members of the Congress. The office staff will be chosen by the Council.

9. The first general Séance of the session, directed by the Committee of Organization, will be devoted, A, to reading the Report of the Organizing Committee of the session; B, to the election of the Secretary and of the Assistant-Secretary, and also of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Séances, to the constitution of the office, and to the nomination of the members of the Commission who will examine the accounts of the Treasurer; C, to the election of the President of the session, who, when elected, will enter at once on the duties of his office.

* Viz.:—W. W. Grigorieff, Professor of Eastern History and Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Languages at the University of St. Petersburg; K. P. Patkanoff, Professor of Armenian at the same University; D. A. Chwolson, Professor of Hebrew, Chaldean, and Syriac at the same establishment; A. L. Kuhn, Attaché to the Governor-General of Russian Turkistan for Archaeological Researcher.

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10. At the last general Séance of the session, the Congress will listen to the Report of the Commission of Accounts, will designate, at the suggestion of the Council, the country where the next session shall be held, will nominate the President and the Committee of Organization, and will choose the members of the Permanent Russian Committee (Règl. Déf. § 3, ch. 18).

11. The Séances will take place, according to circumstances, in the morning or the evening. The time between the Séances will be devoted to visiting libraries, museums, and other public collections offering an especial interest to Orientalists, or in excursions to the environs of the capital.

12. Each special Séance will be directed by a President and two Vice-Presidents elected *ad hoc* by the Congress. (It is strictly necessary that one of these three Presidents should be elected from amongst the Russian members of the Congress.) These Presidents, assisted by other members chosen by themselves, will primarily examine all the papers and all the questions addressed to the Congress concerning the subject of each Séance. They will choose from amongst these communications those which they judge to be the most important to be read and discussed.

13. In cases where a single Séance may not suffice to dispose of the questions admitted and raised, and where the majority of the members taking part in it may show their desire to prolong the discussion, the President of the Séance will report the same to the office, which will fix an hour and place for the additional Séance.

14. Each communication or reply during the Séance ought not to last more than a quarter of an hour.

15. Persons who shall make any *vis à vis* communication, or who may take part in the debates, are requested to examine the *Proceedings* of the Séance, in order to make any corrections which may be necessary. No after-objections can be received.

16. A summary of all the papers and communications read at the Séances in Russian, as also all the discussions which take place in that language, will be published in the *Bulletin* of the session in French.

17. The Committee of Organization will publish a list of questions which it will propose to the Congress for discussion. Persons who may desire to put any special questions concerning the East are requested to transmit them in writing to the Committee of Organization, or to one of their corresponding members, accompanying them with a *résumé*, expressing their views on the questions. It is only on this condition that these last will be admitted to the discussion.

18. The International Congress of Orientalists in its third session will be occupied only on subjects purely scientific. Therefore any communication or discussion on subjects relating to Christianity, or politics, or administration, or contemporary commerce and industry, or any other subject not mentioned in the programme of the session, will be considered out of place, and will be interdicted by the President of the Séance.

19. The papers or communications intended to be read at the Séances may be sent direct to the Committee of Organization at St. Petersburg, or to its Corresponding Members, whose duty it will be to forward them at once to the Committee.

20. The Committee will organize that, during the whole of the session, an exhibition will be held of objects showing the antiquities and the actual state of the people of the East. Foreign Members of the Congress will be admitted as exhibitors. The expense of transport and of return will rest with the exhibitors.

21. Every person of either sex who desires to take part in the work of the Congress will be admitted as a member of the Congress by sending a subscription, the amount of which is fixed at twelve francs, or ten shillings, or ten marks. This subscription being received, there will be delivered to him a card of membership, giving admission to all the Séances of the third session, and to the Exhibition, also a right to a copy of all the publications of the session of the Congress.

22. Learned Societies may subscribe themselves as such upon the List of Members of the Congress, with the right to be represented by an especial delegate.

23. No one will be admitted to the Séances of the session and to the Exhibition, but those furnished with their tickets of membership.

24. Upon their arrival at St. Petersburg, the members of the Congress are requested to present themselves at the office of the Committee of Organization, in order to make their arrival known, to give

their direction, and to make themselves acquainted with the rules of the session.

25. The Russian Government having placed at the disposal of the Committee of Organization sufficient means to defray the expenses of the session of the Congress at St. Petersburg, the Committee will only be accountable to the Commission of Accounts for those sums received and expended on account of the subscriptions.

26. This liberality on the part of the Russian Government makes it unnecessary for the Committee of Organization to accept any donations in money from members: the amount of the subscriptions will be employed principally in the publication of the works of the session. But any donation of books, manuscripts, drawings, maps, objects of antiquity, of art, of curiosity, &c., will be received with thanks.

27. All corporations and learned Societies, among the members of which are those who take an interest in Oriental studies, will be informed of the regulations of the session, and will be invited to take part in the work of the Congress. No personal invitations will be issued.

28. The foreign relations of the Committee of Organization, except those relating to the Exhibition, will pass through the hands of the President of the Committee, M. W. W. Grigorieff (St. Petersburg, Vassilievski Ostrov, Volkhovskoi-Péroulouk, No. 6), or of the Foreign Secretary, M. le Baron de Rosen, Assistant Professor of Arabic at the University of St. Petersburg (Fourchtatskaya, No. 25). It is requested that all communications relating particularly to the Exhibition may be addressed to the Attaché of the Committee, M. Pierre Lerch, Secretary of the Imperial Archaeological Commission of St. Petersburg (Vassilievski Ostrov, Grande Perspective, No. 8), who is especially charged with the organization and the surveillance of the Exhibition.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

The *Bollettino del R. Comitato Geologico d'Italia*, Nos. 9 and 10, contains a valuable paper, in continuation of former ones, by Signor G. Sequenza, entitled 'Studi Stratigrafici sulla Formazione pliocenica dell'Italia Meridionale,' and a very complete account by M. P. Zevi, 'Of the Kaolins and the Refractory Clays of Italy.'

The *Gazzetta Chimica Italiana* recently contained a paper by O. Silvestri, giving a new interpretation to some volcanic phenomena, and an analysis of a new mineral from Etna. On the cessation of the eruption of Etna in August, 1874, a peculiar substance was observed on the surface of the recent volcanic lava, of a peculiar metallic silvery lustre. A few scales were detached and examined; they were found to be a compound of nitrogen and iron, having the composition Fe_2N_2 . This shows the mineral to be analogous to the artificial product obtained, by M. Frémy, by heating chloride of iron, to dull redness, in a current of dry ammonia. A series of experiments made by the author on Dissociation proved that the gases escaping from the volcano effected the decomposition of the lava, and the formation of the mineral examined.

An excellent description of the 'Anciens Glaciers de la Vallée de la Wiese dans la Forêt-Noire,' is given by M. V. Gillieron, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse*. The effects of ancient glaciers are most carefully traced out, and the author's *résumé* is that "Les vallées de Präg, de la Wiese, de Muggenbrunn et d'Aïtern ont gardé des témoignages évidents de l'existence d'anciens glaciers. Ces témoignages sont moins sûrs dans les vallées d'Oberböllén et de Neuenweg."

At the recent Congress of the French Association at Nantes, in the geological section, MM. Gaston de Tromelin and Lebesconte brought forward an 'Essai d'un catalogue raisonné des Fossiles Siluriens des départements de Maine-et-Loire, de Loire Inférieure et du Morbihan,' which claimed and excited much attention. In *Les Mondes* for March 16th, a careful digest of this communication is given.

In the *Académie des Sciences*, on the 28th of February, a note from M. Charles Brongniart was read, 'Sur un nouveau genre d'Entomotraces fossiles, provenant du terrain carbonifère de Saint-Etienne (*Palæocypris Edwardii*). The

author writes, "Il est intéressant de remarquer, malgré les différences génériques, la grande similitude qui existe, au point de vue de l'organisation, entre tous ces animaux, dont les uns (*Palæocypris*) vivaient à l'époque du dépôt de la houille, et dont les autres appartiennent à la nature actuelle."

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 30.—Dr. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On an Experiment in Electro-Magnetic Rotation,' by Mr. W. Spottiswoode, 'On the Residual Charge of the Leyden Jar,' by Mr. J. Hopkinson, 'On the Placentation of Lemurs,' by Prof. Turner, and 'On the Movement of the Glass Case of a Radiometer, and on a Radiometer with inclined Vanes,' by Mr. W. Crookes.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 30.—F. Ouvry, Esq., President, in the chair.—Notice was given of the Annual Meeting for the election of Council and Officers on Monday, April 24, at the usual hour.—The Rev. T. L. Phillips and Sir E. Lechmere, Bart., were admitted Fellows.—Mr. W. Smith exhibited and presented a miniature (by Haines) of Percy, sixth Viscount Strangford, some time director of the Society (1852-54).—Mr. F. Ouvry exhibited copies of the first edition of Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions, and of the articles thereunto appertaining, respectively, 4to., Juggle, 1559.—Mr. C. S. Perceval read a paper on a curious seal attached to a deed exhibited by Dr. Kendrick by permission of Mr. W. H. Dod; and also on some matrices, and other impressions of seals, exhibited by Mr. A. Heales.—Mr. J. Wylie exhibited drawings, with notes, of some pottery from the Swiss Pfahlbauten. The Rev. R. S. Baker read a paper on a gold necklace, some glass vessels, and other Anglo-Saxon remains recently found in Northamptonshire.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 4.—Mr. G. R. Stephenson, President, in the chair.—The Council have recently transferred Messrs. R. H. Heenan, L. R. Roberts, and C. Thwaites from the class of Associates to that of Members, and have admitted the following candidates as Students of the Institution: Messrs. R. W. Baynes, W. A. Benson, R. C. Brebner, C. J. Grierson, G. R. Gwyn, J. B. Little, T. J. Myles, S. Prestige, E. Quick, H. J. Saunders, C. H. Shortt, J. R. Tickell, C. F. Tufnell, and W. C. Tyndale.—Mr. J. Ramsay was elected a Member, and Messrs. C. S. Allott, R. de Arteaga, H. S. Barron, C. J. Bowstead, T. W. Davies, A. Davidson, D. Earshaw, N. Garrard, C. C. Gregory, F. A. Heath, T. Jefferies, J. Mackenzie, J. O'Connell, B. L. F. Potts, O. Turner, R. E. Wilson, T. P. Wilson, and Col. J. D. Shakespear, Associates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—April 3.—G. Brock, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. W. A. T. Amburst, The Lady A. Leveson Gower, Miss W. L. Hall, Miss M. H. McClean, Lieut.-Col. C. Buckle, Dr. M. Garcia, Prof. A. J. Bernays; Messrs. F. J. Bramwell, H. S. Snell, S. Sanders, W. W. Turton, G. W. Walter, A. V. White, and J. W. Remington-Wilson, were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—March 31.—Prof. Odling in the chair.—The paper read was 'On some Methods of Estimating the Illuminating Power and Purity of Coal-Gas,' by Mr. A. V. Harcourt. Mr. Harcourt began by drawing attention to his new sulphur test. The gas is heated to decompose the sulphur compounds, and the sulphuretted hydrogen thus produced colours a lead solution through which the heated gas is passed. By comparison with a standard solution, the amount of sulphur in the gas is estimated. He then alluded to the possible employment, as photometers, of Mr. Crookes's radiometer, and Dr. Siemens's apparatus for showing the electric conductivity of selenium when exposed to light. Lastly, he described a standard gas—hydrogen carburetted by passage through petroleum, which

he proposed to employ instead of the ordinary sperm candles.

April 5.—Vice-Admiral E. Ommanney in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Cultivation in India of Caoutchouc-yielding Trees,' by Clements R. Markham.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—April 3.—Mr. V. Pendred, President, in the chair.—A paper, by Mr. J. Steel, 'On Air Compression,' was read.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—March 28.—Col. A. Fox, President, in the chair.—Capt. H. Dillon exhibited a collection of flint implements and arrow-heads, recently found by him in the neighbourhood of Dycheley, Oxon.—Mr. E. B. Tylor read a paper 'On Japanese Mythology.' The legends current in Japan are derived from three sources: part belonging to imported Buddhism, part are taken from Chinese mythology, and the remainder, to the ethnological interest of which the present paper called attention, is of native Japanese origin. It contains nature-myths of remarkable clearness, but distinct in their features from those of India, Greece, &c. Thus the episode of the Land-forming god, who springs from the *asi*, or flag which binds together the new-found marshy coast land of Japan, belongs to what is in fact geology expressed in mythic language. Again, the birth of the Sun-goddess, and her transference to the sky as ruler of Heaven, is followed by a graphic story of the visit paid to her by her brother, who is no doubt the personified Wind or Tempest, as he is described as mild and gentle when unprovoked, and always with tears in his eyes (i.e. rain); but when provoked he bursts into uncontrollable fury, uprooting trees and devastating the world. So, frightened with his violence, his sister, the Sun-goddess, retires into a cave in the sky, closing the entrance with a rock, and leaving the world in darkness. By the advice of the god of Thought, a fire is kindled, and dances performed outside, and the sacred mirror and pieces of cut paper (*go-hei*) which still form the furniture of a Sin-to temple, are displayed. The sun peeps forth and is then pulled out altogether, and the cave closed. The whole episode is evidently a mythic picture of the sun hidden in tempest in the clouds as in a cavern, till she comes forth again to enlighten the world.—A paper 'On the term "Religion"' was read by Mr. Distant.—In the discussion which followed, Messrs. Satni Baba, Mcneure Conway, Mcgridge, B. Pusey, Jeremiah, and others, took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Victoria Institute, 8.—'The Place of Science in Education,' Prof. A. A. Nicholson; 'Force, Motion, and Energy,' Prof. Burke; 'Comparative Psychology,' Mr. E. Moonhead; 'Animal Automatism,' Rev. J. McCann.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Concrete as a Building Material,' Mr. A. Payne.
— Geographical, 8.—'Journey across Africa, from Bagamoyo to Benguela,' Lieut. V. L. Cameron.
Tues. Astronomical, 8.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—Renewed Discussion on 'Sewage Utilization.'
THURS. Historical, 8.—'Historical Development of Idealism and Realism,' Dr. G. G. Zettl; 'The Holy Sepulchre,' Capt. Warren.

Science Gossip.

OWING to Dr. Robert Brown's removal to London the lectureships on Botany and Geology, which he has so long held in the Edinburgh School of Arts, become vacant. Already there are several candidates in the field.

On the 9th of May next and the following day, a conference on the Health of Towns, Sewage, &c., will be held by the Society of Arts. These meetings will be followed by a Sanitary Conference, to be held by the British Medical and Social Science Association, in the Society of Arts' rooms.

THE Quarterly Weather Report for April and June in 1874 has just been issued from the Meteorological Office.

M. P. PALMIERI has been examining twelve solid colours found at Pompeii, which he refers to the following colours mentioned by Pliny:—ocra, rubrica, minium, sinopia, cerugo, viride Applanum. The iron and the copper colours

are evident: the red he refers to a lake and alumina, he is uncertain whether a cochineal or madder lake, the probability being, that it is the result of a mixture of the ancient purple with the colouring-matter of kermes and madder. This paper appears in the *Gazzetta Chimica Italiana*.

A COLLEGE is about to be established in Berlin for the special cultivation of the sciences which bear upon fermentation and distillation, by the great German distillers.

PROF. ALFRED M. MAYER, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute for March, gives a paper on flying-machines and Pénau's artificial bird, for the invention of which the Academy of Sciences awarded M. Pénau a prize in June last. In this paper he describes some "helicopters," or aerial screw-propellers, which have been successful in raising themselves in flight.

It may prove useful to note that the *Annuaire* for 1876, published by the Bureau des Longitudes, contains, amongst other most useful matters, the metrical weights and measures of France, and a comparison (given with great correctness) of these with those of England, by M. Mathieu.

FINE ARTS

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. M'RAIR, Sec.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at T. M'Lean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vierge,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.

PERSIAN ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE magnificent collection of Persian ceramic ware and other objects, to the purchase and arrival of which at the South Kensington Museum we referred a month or so ago, is most completely arranged in one of the lower galleries, which it fills to overflowing, and where it will astonish the world at the opening on Monday next. Such a collection of magnificent specimens of a kind of pottery which is not by any means too well known, does not exist in any country, and the officials at Kensington have done their best to make the acquisition serviceable to the public. We are not without hopes that the public, or rather the popular taste, may be in some slight degree educated by this exhibition, but that we may get rid of those gaudy reproductions of majolica and other tawdry wares, the originals of which are in themselves, and at the best, very inferior to true specimens of fine, that is refined, art, rightly applied to ceramic decoration. It is quite time better models than pictorial majolica were put before the people. The decorative principles of these much-admired things are utterly false; in execution they are usually as coarse as they are crude, in colour and style. So much for ceramic works; but there are likewise about two hundred and fifty utensils, such as boxes, bits, bells, candlesticks, caskets, clasps, coffrets, incense-burners, lamps, mirror-cases, a superb peacock, probably intended for the decoration of a throne, and the like, besides cups, bowls, hookah-bases, jars, and other vessels of chased brass, and wall tiles of the loveliest tints and patterns, superb fabrics of the richest order, exquisitely delicate carvings on wood, mosaics, elaborate manuscripts, illuminated and otherwise, enamels, jewellery, musical instruments, and nondescript articles due to the skill of the world-famous Persian artisans and artists; some of the examples being of the rarest kind, for instance, a glazed and moulded tile, of pure and pale turquoise blue, representing part of a frieze of lions, in high bas-relief. This the visitor will find on his left of the entrance to the gallery; it was discovered in the ruins of Rhages, the place famous in the legend of Tobias, one of the most ancient

cities of which distinct traces remain above ground, and which, after repeatedly suffering from earthquakes and conquerors, was finally destroyed by Hulaku Khan, son of Genghis Khan, c. 1250. There can be no doubt that the tile, if not other relics here deposited, is much older than the thirteenth century, it exhibits distinct resemblances to the Persepolitan mode of design, and differs materially in style and execution from those works which are rightly called Persian. From the same ruins have been recovered many other articles, including a ponderous mortar of brass, richly incised with those characteristic patterns of scrolls, figures, foliage, and letters decoratively combined, elements so frequent in Persian ware to this day. To the present day the crafts which formerly produced such beautiful results as the visitor will find at South Kensington have been practised, but with nothing like their ancient success. This seems to be more particularly the case with regard to the decoration of ceramics; this has, broadly speaking, deteriorated in a remarkable manner since the beginning of this century, a decadence accelerated since the overthrow of the Sassanid dynasty by the Affghans in the last century. Metal work of excellent character is still attainable, but it is inferior to examples ranging from the thirteenth century downwards; for, on the whole, of the decorative arts of Persia, as of other countries, it may be broadly said that the more ancient the specimens, after fair development has been allowed for, the finer they are in design and execution. From the earliest time until now, Persian art has retained a distinct characteristic style, little influenced by contact with the art of other nations. As the excellent 'Handbook,' compiled by Major Murdoch Smith, states, "The only exceptions are the results of the importation of Chinese porcelain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of Cashmere shawls about the same period, both of which importations have continued to be closely imitated in Persia." This, as to ware, is confirmed by numerous specimens of ceramic art, bowls, rice-dishes, and other articles, that are to be found in cases near the middle of the gallery, and, as to textiles, by the contents of several cases reared against the wall facing the windows, and exhibiting articles of great beauty in decoration, with form and colour. These are mostly the work of the needle, and occasionally what is commonly called patchwork.

It is likely that from Persia the Arabs derived not a little of the merits of the style of decorative art and architecture with which they enriched their Spanish provinces. The influence of this spread far and wide, and even affected some of our own works. The ornamentation common in the Alhambra "is identical in style with that used throughout Persia down to the present day, and specimens have been found in the ruins of Rhages." The rude and ignorant Arabs who followed Mohammed could bring nothing of art to the provinces they overran, but probably they modified the practice of what they found there. It must be remembered, as an essential element in the history of Persian art, that, unlike the Arabs, who were Sunni, they, being of the Shi'ah, had no objection to representations of the human figure. We find that, as Major Smith, one of the most competent authorities, observes, the Persian himself has never imparted his artistic capabilities to his Turkish brother, who, inferior to him, as we observe in many Turcoman works here, always has a mode of his own. So completely is this the case, that "works of art are almost exclusively confined to the parts of the country inhabited by the old Aryan stock; that is to say, to the centre, south, and east (of Persia). The chief seats of the manufacture of textile fabrics have always been Kurdistan, Yezd, and Kerman; of earthenware, Kashan, Nain, and the neighbourhood; of engraved copper work, Kashan; of painting, armour, and engraved steel and brass, Isfahan; of jewellery, wood, mosaic, and enamelling, Shiraz; and of wood-carving, Abadeh."

Probably the oldest traveller who refers to Persian earthenware, as found in its own country, was

Sir John Cherdin, who, writing in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, described, but in a vague manner, this faience as resembling that of China in its material and appearance, to which, indeed, if we suppose he meant porcelain, or hard-paste ware, it is very inferior. In decoration, however, this was by no means the case, and when the artistic elements of an object alone are considered, the potters of Persia may well hold their own, even with the best of the immensely varied styles of Chinese decorations, some of which are exceeding vicious in principle, while others are decidedly the reverse of that. The Persian material is usually what is styled earthenware, and is a comparatively rude material, often with a very thick glaze, which, in late specimens, now before us, has fused with the colours in no commendable manner. Nevertheless, the decorative effect of the more ancient and characteristic works cannot be questioned, for it is of extreme beauty, rich, treated with spirit, and admirably fitted to the varied forms and uses of the articles it enriches, and, especially with regard to wall tiles, exhibits exquisite beauty of colour, whether or not it is enhanced, as some think, by the metallic lustre of the *faience à reflet*, so dear to collectors. The earliest, and some of the best, specimens refer to Chinese models, but with a characteristic difference, not only of fabric and material, but, above all, of style. It is to be observed, too, that Persian decorative art is more than commonly interesting to our own people, from being generally employed on objects destined for use. It was to this fact that we referred above, when describing the interesting nature of this collection, and our hopes that it might supply examples of good style in decoration, which anybody of ordinary skill could apply to objects in common use and articles for decorative purposes. We recommend to the visitor Major Murdoch Smith's 'Handbook,' as containing a capital analysis of the respective classes of faience which are comprised in the cases now on view, and the clearly marked division our author proposes for the works, six in all, each illustrating a certain order of works as regards the more or less perfect stages of the manufacture.

Some of the tiles of most precious character exhibit the metallic lustre above indicated. They were mostly used as monuments over the tombs of saints, and on the walls and domes of mosques and other sacred structures. They date variously from the days of Malik Shah (A.D. 1072) to those of Shah Abbas (1582). Some of them are said to be of great size, as much as six or eight feet in length. These great specimens are, however, all but unknown to collectors, for religious jealousy excludes travellers from the buildings in which they may exist. As an order, these works, large or small, comprise, originally, even decorated spaces without relief; inscriptions, in large Kufic and other characters, were introduced at a later period. The smaller uninscribed tiles are either cross or star-shaped, and these were combined to form a mosaic of marvellously rich effect, with deliciously luxurious colouring. There is a large specimen of the inscribed sort here (No. 1,480), which can hardly be later, we are told, than the third or fourth century of the Hejira. It is the only one of the kind in Europe, and its legend has been translated,—"God who hears and sees. There is no God but God. Mahomet is His Prophet, Ali is His lieutenant. The victory comes from God." The manner of applying these tiles to the exterior of buildings is well understood, having been illustrated in photography, of which examples are at South Kensington, and in French pictures—note-worthy by M. Pasini, of whose art in this direction a small example is now in the French Gallery, Pall Mall; a larger instance was shown at the last Salon, and described by us. Gateways and other portions of walls are frequently decorated thus. About the interior decorations of Persian mosques little is known, but the analogy of private houses indicates that the floors, plinths, and other parts are superbly enriched by the same means. The manufacture of these tiles still continues in

Persia, and numbers of examples, which at sales have realized high prices, have found their way to this country. Mr. Leighton recently procured, from Damascus, we believe, a considerable number of tiles of a somewhat similar character and of great beauty. The oldest instance of decoration of this kind in this country, and probably of Hispano-Arabic origin, occurs in the Mayor's Chapel at Bristol.

The arms and armour in this collection, one hundred in number, comprise mail of various kinds, plate, some specimens of which are beautifully damascened with gold, shields of rhinoceros hide prepared with oil, and enriched with coloured stones, swords, kuttahs, bows, arrows, and daggers. Many of these articles are remarkable for finish and beauty of form. The textile fabrics appear in carpets, shawls, and other articles of dress. A considerable proportion of these works are beautifully and characteristically decorated with rich colours in fine patterns. Many of the praying carpets exhibit marks indicating where it is right the forehead of the believer should touch in prostration. Works in silk, of exquisite manufacture, abound, with the larger articles in wool. Of needlework proper there is plenty, and of great beauty and delicacy, marvels of elaboration and finish. With this we include embroidery in gold and silver, destined for saddle-cloths, holster-covers, and the "trousers" of Persian ladies; some of the last-named "articles" are so beautiful in pattern and colour as to have great attractions. The ruling patterns include diagonal stripes of narrow scrolls. "Trousers" of this sort are going out of fashion. To the manufactures in patchwork we have already alluded; this mode of work is mostly applied to horse-furniture, table, sofa, and chair covers. Examples of block-printing—a practice which is, by the way, of much older date in Persia than in England, where it has been fondly said to have been "invented"—are to be seen here; and instead of a small design, e.g., the pretty "sprig" so much affected by ladies of good taste, repeated *ad libitum* over the whole piece, have each only one design covering all.

To the numerous examples of metal work the visitor will turn with interest not inferior to that which he must feel for the earthenware and its allies. In fact, artistically speaking, the incised, chased, and engraved designs on brass and other alloys are much superior, both in design and execution, to the decorations on the ceramic examples. There is no coarseness, no bungling, no adopted patterns, no bad drawing, no mechanical repetitions, no poverty of invention, no slovenliness. As a rule, every specimen may be described as perfect in all these respects, and each and all exhibit a distinctly national character which cannot be mistaken. The steel and brass works of Ispahan, the examples in copper from Kashan, are beyond comparison as to their beauty, diversity, and artistic merit. Here is a vase, 497, '74, enriched with bands of exquisite chasing, the ground being cut away in the well-known mode, and comprising from twenty to twenty-five beautifully wrought and elaborate patterns, comprising scrolls and human figures and those of animals, not one of which resembles another. Nothing can exceed the charm of this exquisite workmanship, which is applied to the material and the use of the vessel with perfect fitness. Notice a brassard, 639, '76, of peculiarly fine workmanship. The damascened steel objects come from Ispahan, Khorassan, Kazveen, and Shiraz, for it is a mistake to refer, as our *dilettanti* are accustomed to do, all these things to Damascus. Here is a beautiful and noble specimen, 1304, '74, in a lamp-stand of peculiarly fine character, comprising a Persian inscription decoratively treated. The large mortar from Rhages, 466, '76, to which we have already referred, bears Kufic inscriptions and arabesque carvings, and cannot be less than six hundred years old, and is probably of much greater antiquity. Some of the most beautiful specimens of engraving and chiselling metal are the fine incense-burners, with interlaced patterns and

borders of ever-varying designs, with perforated lids of admirable design. See 11, '74, a very fine incense-burner.

The wood carvings are generally more curious than beautiful, although it cannot be denied that there are fine exceptions, and that all are elaborate if not fine. There are numerous examples of portrait-painting, including life-size pictures of women tumblers, from the Shah's palace at Teheran, magnificently bedizened, standing on their hands, and with their heels in the air, exactly as the daughter of Herodias is represented in one of the tympana of the west front of Rouen Cathedral, a work of the fourteenth century at latest. Here are pictures of the Virgin and Child, from Ispahan, the work of the Persian artist Nadjef. There are likewise packs of playing cards, comprising five series of four cards, designed for a game resembling lansquenet. The manuscripts, illuminated or otherwise decorated, are of an order of art which is well known. Of jewellery, engraved gems for seals, and the like, many examples will be found here, likewise some very interesting musical instruments. We may summarize the contents of the gallery of Persian art as follows. There are 240 objects of work in metal; 100 specimens of arms and armour; 14 enamels on metal; 86 examples of gold and silver smiths' work, carvings in jade, crystal, &c.; 23 carvings in stone; 64 MSS., book-covers, paintings, &c.; 103 pieces of carved woodwork, pierced, inlaid, and painted, papier-mâché, &c.; 10 musical instruments; 133 specimens of embroidery, carpets, &c.; 739 objects in pottery, besides 300 tiles and 17 pieces of glass.

Fine-Art Society.

As the 12th of April approaches nearer, the great event of electing not fewer than four new A.R.A.s strongly affects the artistic mind, now relieved of pictures, statues, and designs in architecture. Expectation is on tiptoe, and hope exalted; commensurate wrath will attend disappointment, hardly to be assuaged by the prospect of six additional A.R.A.s, making ten new men in all, being chosen at an early date, probably this year. The Academicians seem determined to take the wind out of the sails of their accusers, who, to judge from current talk, are very much in the air, and reason as if the English case was the same as that of France in this matter, and ignore the fact that the R.A.s maintain large schools for artists, that they have existed as a body for more than a century, and have expended a great sum on an engagement with the representatives of the nation, —a nation which, if it has given anything at all, has, at the best, bestowed a very small sum on the Academy. To judge by a good deal of incoherent talk, current in studios and elsewhere, one would imagine that her Majesty's Government is about to reconstruct the Academy with a public endowment and abundant meddling, as the French do with the "Beaux-Arts"; or, at least, to send a file of musqueteers, lead Sir F. Grant to a block set up in the courtyard of Burlington House, and there decapitate him, in order to encourage the other heads of the learned bodies located about the quadrangle, societies which are of course, like the Academy, magnificently endowed by the State.

THE Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have unanimously elected Lord Hardinge their chairman, in the place of the late Earl Stanhope. One of the latest additions to the Trustees is Lord R. Gower, a young nobleman who has recently bestowed a good deal of attention on art. The Trustees, and all concerned in the welfare of the National Portrait Gallery, are greatly indebted to Mr. William Smith, Deputy-Chairman, who, during the interregnum, and more particularly while the severe illness of Mr. Scharf, the Secretary, lasted, gave his time, learning, and energy, after his generous wont, to the public service.

THE Munich correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* (March 22nd) reports that Director Piloty is labouring at an allegorical subject for the Town Hall, which will require at least another

three years for its completion. The guardian-goddess of Munich issues from a vast hall, round which are ranged statues of the successive rulers of Bavaria; she is attended by pages who bear charters. The Isar is personified by a woman at the feet of the goddess, whose long hair is wreathed with alpine roses. On either side are grouped the great men born in the city, till the beginning of the present century.

MR. NEWTON and MR. COLVIN are at Athens.

WE have received from Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. a packet of so-called "Easter Cards," illuminated tickets, and richly decorated papers, emblazoned with mottoes reminding the receiver of his Christianity, and designed to stimulate his faith to the pitch of Easter-offerings. Artistically speaking, some of them are very bad; some are trivial, some foolish, while others, especially those printed in silver, are excellent. On the whole they are to be erable, although not equal to what we have received before from Messrs. Ward & Co.

MESSRS. PARLANE, of Paisley, send us 'Lichens from an old Abbey: being Historical Reminiscences of the Monastery of Paisley, its Abbots, and its Royal and other Benefactors.' What the author lacks of learning he supplies with sentimentality and pseudo-enthusiasm; so that, not without curiosities of spelling and grammar, he has produced what seems to us the least interesting book with an archaeological savour we have yet encountered.

MUSIC

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—"MESSIAH." WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 13, at 7.30.—The Forty-Fourth Annual Passion Week performance. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeve, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Poli. Trumpet, Mr. Harper; Organist, Mr. Willing.—Tickets, 2s. 6s. and 10s. 6d.

MISS PURDY'S MORNING CONCERT, at St. George's Hall, W.—WEDNESDAY, April 13, at 11.—Three o'clock.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.—Address, 25, Victoria-road, Kensington, W.

HANDEL'S ORATORIO, 'SUSANNA.'

M. SCHÖLCHER, in his *Life of Handel*, records that the oratorio 'Susanna' was composed when Handel was sixty-three years old, and was written between the 11th of July and the 12th of August, 1748, having followed 'Solomon,' which was composed in the same year, between the 5th of May and the 19th of June. Both works were performed at Covent Garden Theatre during the season of 1749, and such was the popularity of 'Susanna' that it was given the same number of times as 'Samson' and the 'Messiah,' that is, four times, whereas 'Solomon' and 'Hercules' were only performed twice. 'Susanna' was revived, with new additions and alterations, at Covent Garden on the 9th, 14th, 16th, and 21st of March, 1759—a year to be remembered, for on the 6th of April the 'Messiah' was given under Handel's direction, for the last time. And everybody knows he died on Good Friday, the 13th of April following. The only other reference to 'Susanna' in M. Schöcher's book is this: "The couplets in 'Susanna,' 'Ask if yon damask Rose,' were worth a fortune. They were engraved in every form. The *Lady's Magazine* gave them to its subscribers even as late as 1793. They were sung with other words, 'Let rakes and libertines,' in 'Love in a Village,' a comic opera, produced in 1762." Now this transfer of one of the principal airs in 'Susanna,' that sung by her attendant in the second part, when the former is sighing for the return of her "dearest youth, Joachim," from a sacred to a secular work is indicative of the nature of the book, as well as of the style of the music. 'Susanna' is no more an oratorio than 'Acis and Galatea'; it is essentially a serious opera; there are no antagonistic elements of sects and believers to call forth the composer's powers of contrast. 'Susanna' is a stage story of a girl persecuted by two villains, whose titles are those of "Elders": Joachim, her husband, is the tender alto; Chelsias is the fond father of the

heroine, who has a faithful friend in the attendant, who has been crossed in love; Daniel is the righteous and sagacious judge, who cleverly cross-examines the two prosecutors, and convicts them of perjury, and thus the dénouement is reached, with the voices of the people, who have acted throughout the work as a Greek chorus, singing—

A virtuous wife shall soften fortune's frown,
She's far more precious than a golden crown.

Instead of being sung in the concert-hall, 'Susanna' should be acted and sung in the theatre of the Alexandra Palace with a *mise en scène*, the words, of course, being modified and brought within the approval of our dramatic censor, for it seems as if situations and dialogue will pass muster in an oratorio which would not be permitted in an opera.

Setting aside, however, the consideration of the drama and poetry of 'Susanna,' unqualified admiration must be expressed for the dramatic attributes displayed by the composer in setting the story; the most remarkable skill is exhibited in individualizing the characters, each one having musically a special physiognomy, so to speak,—hence the marked contrast in the music allotted to the first Elder (the tenor) and to the second Elder (the bass), the former sly and insinuating, the latter reckless and fiery. Susanna's strains have a type of their own, affectionate, devotional, resigned in sorrow, and joyful when truth triumphs. Chelsias and Joachim have distinctive settings; but it may be presumed that in assigning Daniel to a soprano Handel had in view a singer of the period. This distinction in the parts the composer strongly manifests in the air of lament of the attendant, "Beneath the cypress' gloomy shade." As for the great air of 'Susanna,' "If guiltless blood be your intent," from the days of Handel it has been the *cheval de bataille* of our leading sopranos at musical festivals and concerts; it requires power and pathos of the highest dramatic order of expression. In no other oratorio is Handel greater in his solos than in 'Susanna.' It may be as well to quote the two bass airs, forcibly sung by Signor Poli, "The oak that for a thousand years" and the "Torrent that sweeps," with its orchestral undercurrent; the airs for the tenor, nicely sung by Mr. Shakespeare, "Ye verdant hills" and "Blooming as the face of spring"; the three airs of the contralto (Joachim), excellently delivered by Miss Julia Elton, "Clouds overtake the brightest," "On the rapid whirlwind's wing" (finely scored), and the gem "Gold within the furnace tried" (encored). The three soprano parts were steadily sung by Miss Anna Williams (Susanna), Miss Marie Arthur, who doubled the Attendant and David. The choruses have not the breadth and grandeur which Handel has displayed in his other works; they are few and far between—all in four parts, the best of which are the "How long, O Lord," "Righteous Heaven," in the first part, the "O Joachim, thy wedded truth," ending the second section; but nothing can approach in impetuosity and exciting interest the opening chorus of the third part, "The cause is decided,"—it is a graphic picture of a mass of people exclaiming, in alternate passages, that "the cause is decided, and the sentence decreed." The trio, "Away, away, ye tempt me both in vain," by Susanna and the two Elders, would tell powerfully on the stage.

As the score stands originally, its performance would have occupied over four hours; but it has been prudently reduced by some twenty numbers, and, even with this shortening, the recitatives are too long and tedious; the judicious accompaniment on the organ by Mr. F. Archer contrasted advantageously with the monotonous chords of the violoncello and double bass usually employed. Mr. H. Weist Hill conducted with tact and discretion, and kept the orchestra well subdued in sustaining the soloists. The additional accompaniments have been made by M. Halberstadt, whose only fault is that he has been much too abstemious, as the songs were susceptible of more free use of the wind band than he has employed. No apology was required of the conductor for the extra accompaniments, added by M. Halberstadt;

but Mr. Hill might have requested indulgence from the hearers of 'Susanna' for inflicting on them a dull and dreary analysis of the music, the only relief to it being the introductory facts as to Handel's career, taken from M. Schöcher's valuable work without acknowledgment, while credit is given to Dr. Chrysander, who had Handel's MSS. from the former, for some particulars as to the "cuts."

Whatever may be the ultimate position taken by these Handelian revivals at the Alexandra Palace, professors and amateurs must be grateful to the directors for the production of works so long ignored: the mine is rich enough to warrant further exploration.

CONCERTS.

Two novelties were included in the Crystal Palace Saturday Concert, of the 1st inst.—a Concerto, for violoncello and orchestra, in D, Op. 193, by that prolific composer, Herr Raff; and a MS. Concert Overture, by the late Alfred Holmes. The musicians of the period seem to be turning their attention to the violoncello, to enable skillful executants to exhibit their powers in combination with the orchestra in the concerto form; but it is not probable that the instrument will ever find the same favour as the pianoforte or violin under similar conditions. M. Davidoff, the Russian violoncellist, has tried his hand at a concerto, which he played at M. Pasdeloup's Concerts in Paris with marked success last year; and only recently M. Saint-Saëns, also at the Sunday Cirque Concerts, to show the skill of M. Lasserre, the French violoncellist, introduced a Concerto, a work which was noticed in the *Athenæum* when he played it at the Alexandra Palace Concert of the 26th of February last. With such a powerful performer as Signor Piatti, it may be imagined that the production of Herr Raff was highly appreciated. It was curious to observe the distinctive schools of the French and German composers in their respective subjects, and in the development of them, both being modelled classically, and following the example of the old symphonists in the continuity of their movements. The brilliancy of Herr Raff's *finale* was irresistible in its influence on the audience, which was also moved by the wondrous *bravura* execution of the Italian exponent. The mistake was committed of placing the prelude, 'Les Muses,' of the late English violinist and composer, at the termination of the scheme, which was opened with the 'Zauberflöte' of Mozart, and which had Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony before the overture: it had, of course, little chance of an attentive hearing and of an adequate execution; yet it was evident that the powers of a master of orchestration and the inspiration of a poetic mind were combined in 'Les Muses.' The first appearance of Madame Bianca Blume in England was not very fortunate: she selected the impassioned *scena* of Elisabeth de Valois, the wife of Philip the Second of Spain, from Signor Verdi's opera, 'Don Carlos,' a setting of Schiller's tragedy, which failed at the Imperial Opera-house in Paris, as also in its Italian adaptation at Covent Garden Theatre; but the recitatives and airs are supposed to be sung at the tomb of Charles the Fifth, in the cloisters of St. Just, and the Sydenham hearers, having no key to the dramatic situation, could not appreciate the lady's interpretation.

Herr Brahms's piano and string Quintet in F minor, Op. 34, played by Madame Schumann, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti, was the sensational piece of the scheme of the Monday Popular Concerts of the 3rd inst.; the Scherzo particularly was magnificently played. London concerts have been so surfeited with the septets of Hummel and of Beethoven that it was quite refreshing to have a change which was owing to the revival of Schubert's posthumous Octet in F major, for two violins (Joachim and L. Ries), viola (Straus), violoncello (Piatti), double bass (Reynolds), clarinet (Lazarus), French horn (Wendland), and bassoon (Winterbottom). It is a masterly work, albeit, like too many of the instrumental productions of Schubert, too diffuse, and is inferior in interest

to the hackneyed septets we have referred to: it was very finely interpreted by the eight artists named above. Madame Schumann chose for her solo display her husband's Novelette in D minor, No. 4, which belongs to a set of eight fanciful pieces for the pianoforte alone; the Noveletten, the Kinderscenen, and the Kreisleriana are charming specimens of Schumann's pianoforte works. Last evening (the 7th inst.) there was an extra concert for the execution of the two posthumous Quartets of Beethoven—one in A minor, Op. 130, and the other in B flat, Op. 131, by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. The last Saturday concert will be given this afternoon (the 8th inst.); and the final Monday concert of the season will be on the 10th, at which there will be the combined talents of Madame Schumann, Mdlle. Krebs, Miss Zimmermann; MM. Joachim, Straus, L. Ries, Wiener, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti, instrumentalists, Mdles. Friedlander and Löwe, with Sir Julius Benedict conductor, for the benefit of the director, Mr. S. Arthur Chappell, a well-earned compliment for his zealous and intelligent management.

The London Ballad Concerts terminated their tenth season on the 5th inst., in St. James's Hall: the singers were Mesdames Osgood, Cave-Ashton, O. Williams, Patey, and the sisters C. and A. Badia; Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Maybrick, and Signor Foli, with the London Vocal Union. Mr. S. Smith was the solo pianist; Messrs. S. Naylor and Meyer Lutz, the conductors. Irish melodies constituted the attraction of the second part. Mr. John Boosey has had a very successful series of concerts this year, and proved that the popularity of the ballads of our old composers is still strong, while the opportunity has been afforded to the musicians of the period to produce melodies, if possible, as lasting as those of their predecessors.

THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CONCERTS.

April 3, 1876.

I AM sorry that you should have admitted into your columns an *ex parte* statement with regard to the late Students' Concert in this city. I never said a single word against the study of foreign music. On the contrary, I have always been an enthusiastic admirer of the music of the Germans, and have had some share in the popularizing of some of their most esteemed *Volkslieder* in this part of the world. What I said was simply this, that it appeared a strange thing, and to me, for one, a most unnatural and not very creditable thing, that in an academical exhibition of music, in a Scottish University, there should have been not the slightest recognition of our beautiful national airs. And I said this, not so much meaning to reflect on Prof. Osakeley, as publicly to reproach a certain class of our countrymen for their habitual neglect and misprision of their rich and various inheritance of popular songs.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

* * Our statement in last week's *Athenæum* was not *ex parte*. Prof. Blackie's words, "wretched foreign affectations," were extracted from his own letter, and were applied by him to Prof. Osakeley's classical programme. We are glad to learn that Prof. Blackie is such an admirer of the music of the Germans, oddly as he manifests his enthusiasm.

Musical Gossip.

PASSION Week will be celebrated, on the 12th inst. in Exeter Hall, by the annual performance of the 'Messiah,' and on Good Friday at the Royal Albert Hall, when Handel's oratorio will also be given, while at the Crystal Palace and at the Alexandra Palace there will be, on the same day, monster morning and evening concerts.

On the 6th inst. Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' was performed by Mr. W. Carter's Choir, with Madame Nouver, Miss Julian, Miss Warwick, Madame Patey; Messrs. Lloyd, Fryer, M. Bennett, L. Winter, and Signor Foli, as principal singers, in the Royal Albert Hall; and in the same building the fourth concert of the Amateur Orchestral

Society will take place this evening (Saturday), in aid of the funds for the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

CONCERTS have been given by the City Musical Society, in St. George's Hall; by Mr. Suchet-Champion, in the Langham Hall; by Signor and Madame Piatti, in Cromwell Gardens; and by Miss Amy Stewart, the pianist, in Langham Hall. A classical Chamber Concert also took place at the Castle Street Co-operative Institute on the 4th, at which Mdlle. Krebs, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti, were the executants; and Mdlle. S. Löwe, the vocalist.

THE Students of the Royal Academy of Music will have an evening concert this day (the 8th), under the direction of Mr. Walter Macfarren; an educational concert was likewise given by the pupils of M. and Madame Sainton's Academy on Thursday afternoon.

At the Royalty Theatre, under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Liston, a comic opera, called 'Pom,' written and composed by Signor Bucalossi, is now being performed; there is nothing in the libretto to distinguish it from the ordinary run of *opéra-bouffe*, but the music is not of this class. It is, on the whole, pleasing, although the themes are very suggestive of works by other composers; Mr. Goossens is the conductor, and the chief artists in the cast are Miss P. Laverne, Miss A. Goodall, Miss R. Clarke, Messrs. K. Ashton, Dalton, Marshall, and Clifton, who are exuberantly vivacious.

MOZART'S charming, and yet neglected, opera, 'La Clemenza di Tito,' was executed by the Amateur Belgravia Società Lirica on the 1st inst., under the direction of Prof. Ella.

THE notices of the Philharmonic Society's second concert, and of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir Oratorio Programme, will appear in next week's *Athenæum*.

MR. DANNREUTHER gave his first lecture, 'On Wagner and his Trilogy: Der Ring des Nibelungen,' on the 1st inst., at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. The subject will be completed in the second lecture this afternoon (the 8th inst.), the purpose and construction of the theatre at Bayreuth being explained.

THE Musical Artists' Society had the sixth trial of new compositions at the Royal Academy of Music last Saturday.

It is the intention at the University of Cambridge to confer a Musical Degree on Herr Joachim, the composer and violinist, who could supply no better specimen of his artistic abilities than the score of his transcription, for full orchestra, of Schubert's grand Duo in C major, Op. 140, a transformation of a pianoforte duet into a symphony, after the example of Dr. Liszt, who arranged Schubert's *Marches Caractéristiques*, Op. 121, a pianoforte duo, for orchestra. It would be a graceful act on the part of Oxford, which honoured Haydn with the diploma of a Doctor of Music, to grant the same distinction to Dr. Liszt. The Rev. Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley, Mus. Doc., the Oxford Professor of Music, would be glad, we feel sure, to take the same course as Prof. Macfarren has initiated at Cambridge, that is, confer a degree on a musician of European reputation.

THE *Glasgow News* of the 3rd inst. has a report of the performance, in the City Hall, of Handel's 'Hercules,' a work which Herr Joachim revived recently in Berlin. The choruses at Glasgow were sung by the Tonic Sol-Fa Choral Society, which has the credit also of having produced the 'Athaliah' and 'Belshazzar' of Handel. The solo singers in 'Hercules' were Miss Banks, Madame Vaneri, Miss Palmer, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Pope (London artists); Mr. W. T. Best was organist. The two choruses, "The March of Warriors" and the "Crown with festal pomp," were encored. Glasgow has stolen a march on London in the Handelian resuscitations. 'Hercules,' the libretto of which is based on the 'Trachiniae' of Sophocles, took three hours and a half to execute.

MADAME ESSIPPOFF, the Russian pianist, is now on a tour in Poland, after having given, in

St. Petersburg, on her return from France, and Germany, and Austria, a concert in the Grand Concert Hall of the Nobility, which holds 6,000 persons. The lady will not visit London this season; she is engaged to play at the Rhenish Festival, in Aix-la-Chapelle, next June, and after that month will go to Switzerland and Italy.

SIR MICHAEL COSTA's oratorio, 'Naaman,' was recently performed in the United States, by the Newhaven Choral Society, with the New York orchestra of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and with 400 chorists.

M. MERMET's new grand opera, 'Jeanne d'Arc,' was produced at the National Opera-house last Wednesday night. The attraction of the opera will be the *mise en scène*, on which the Director, M. Halanzier, has spent nearly 10,000*l.*—it is stated, on the acting and singing, and not the music. The coronation scene in the Cathedral of Rheims and the view of the Château de Chinon, on the banks of the Loire, are said to be very fine. The opera ends with the triumph of the Maid of Orleans, her captivity and execution at Rouen having been cut out of the original score. Mdlle. Krauss has the title-part, and M. Faure is Charles the Seventh.

DR. VON BÉLOW commenced, on the 20th ult., another series of pianoforte recitals in the Chickering Hall, New York, which were to end last Saturday.

M. SAINT-SAËNS has met with a very flattering reception in Vienna, the journals of which city describe his success, as composer, pianist, and organist, as having been great. The new opera, by Count Hochberg, 'Die Falkensteiner,' produced at Hanover on the 24th ult., has been quite successful. The composer is an amateur, and writes under the name of J. H. Franz. Herr Hiller's orchestral and choral work, 'Prometheus,' has been executed at the Cologne Gürzenich Concerts, and is pronounced to be one of the finest compositions of the veteran pianist and composer. At the second performance of Signor Verdi's 'Requiem,' at the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts, the room was but half full, and the work had much less success than at the first production.

M. PIERRE BENOÎT, the composer, who is striving to create a Flemish school of music, has produced in Antwerp a symphonic opera, entitled 'Charlotte Corday,' a realistic work of the awful events of 1793.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—'Measure for Measure,' Comedy, in Five Acts. By Shakespeare.

'MEASURE FOR MEASURE' has never been a favourite acting play. Once in a generation it has been revived and performed for a few nights, and it has then disappeared from the stage, to be no more heard of until new ambitions had leisure to disclose themselves, and new enterprise had time to awake. It is instructive, indeed, to see at what distant intervals it has been given during the period in which we are able to trace its performance. After the production in 1604 no record exists of any representation until, in 1700, at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, Betterton played Angelo, and Mrs. Bracegirdle Isabella, in a version altered by Gildon after Davenant. In 1720 'Measure for Measure' was again given at the same theatre, with Quin as the Duke, a part he was still playing a quarter of a century later. In 1738 it was performed at Drury Lane; in 1742 at Covent Garden; and in 1746 at both houses, Peg Woffington making this year her first appearance as the heroine. In 1755 and in 1775 it was again given at Drury Lane, and at Covent Garden in 1770 and 1780. On November 3, 1783,

Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance as Isabella. In 1794 she repeated her performance, Kemble playing the Duke; Charles Kemble, Claudio; Blanchard, Elbow; Knight, Lucio; and Emery the Clown. In 1816 Young appeared as the Duke and Miss O'Neil as Isabella. In 1824 the Duke was assumed by Macready, Liston was an abominable Lucio, and Mrs. Bunn was the heroine. After another long lapse of years, 'Measure for Measure' was revived by Mr. Phelps at Sadler's Wells, with himself as the Duke, and Miss Glyn as Isabella. It has since slept, so far as the English stage is concerned, until, on Saturday last, it was produced at the Haymarket.

The reason for this comparative failure seems to be that none of the characters are thoroughly sympathetic. Isabella Coleridge pronounces unamiable, and Claudio detestable. Not less detestable surely is Angelo, whose passion might, perhaps, be pardoned, but whose subsequent treachery is pitiful and abominable. Lucio is a confirmed liar; Mariana is ready to purchase, by means not too satisfactory, a union with Angelo, who does not love her, and who, morally, is no great catch. The Duke himself is so occupied with plots and mysteries, so tortuous in his proceedings, and so self-satisfied, it is difficult to feel any great admiration for him. Pompey and his disreputable surroundings are amusing, but not too edifying; and Barnardine is scarcely higher in the moral scale than Caliban. Contrary to Shakspeare's wont, accordingly, he leaves nothing in which the spectator can feel strong interest, except the story and the poetical grace of the language. In order to understand the indignation into which Isabella is provoked by her brother's cowardice, it is necessary to remember not only that she is a pure-minded woman, but that she is a nun, or, at least, one who has elected to embrace conventual vows and discipline. Each line that she speaks discloses that she is embracing this vocation through no persuasion of others, but on account of her own disposition to a religious life. She may fairly, then, be assumed so to have familiarized her mind with death as to regard with absolute contempt one who, at the price of dishonour, would purchase a prolongation of that "death called life, which us from life doth sever." It is necessary to bear this in mind, not to find extravagant as well as cruel her outbreak when she bids the faint-hearted criminal

Die! perish! Might but my bending down
Relieve thee from thy fate, it should proceed:
I'll pray a thousand prayers for thy death,—
No word to save thee.

It is passages like this which make Coleridge declare the play "the most painful—say, rather, the only painful part of Shakspeare's works"; which cause Hazlitt to declare that "our sympathies are repulsed and defeated in all directions"; and which drive the temperate Hallam to asking concerning Isabella "whether if Claudio had been really executed, the spectator would not have gone away with no great affection for her?" Isabella in some respects stands, indeed, alone in fiction. As a rule, the heroines of drama extort our admiration by the readiness with which they make sacrifices for the sake of those they love. Isabella claims it on different ground. She refuses to save her brother at the price of her honour. She could, it is true, adopt no other

course. Still, while admitting that some credit is to be claimed by one who will not yield up the grace of feminine existence for the sake of a brother, we have a feeling it is possible to question whether a more powerful motive, such as the same danger to herself, might not have driven her to different conduct. No one, of course, believes that Isabella would have saved her own life at the cost of her honour. Virtue, however, exercised at the expense of others can only be regarded as partially tested. While dealing with the play, it is curious to notice an instance, the only one we recall in Shakspeare, of that yielding to the demands of an audience, which goes some way towards ruining modern comedy. At the close the Duke asks Isabella to lay aside her vows and marry him. Nothing that has gone before justifies this proposal, which is creditable neither to the woman nor her suitor.

In all essentials Miss Neilson's interpretation was admirable. Our stage has supplied us during late years with few instances of exposition more ample and more satisfactory. There is, of course, less variety of emotion in Isabella than in Rosalind, to say nothing of Juliet. So far as the character extends it was, however, perfectly expressed. In her convent dress and devoid of all ornaments, Miss Neilson looked the character to the life, and she gave the speeches allotted her in a manner that brought to light their remotest beauties. The conception, indeed, seems incapable of improvement. In matters of detail some modifications might be adopted. Isabella might thus, with advantage, wait on her knees for the Duke to raise her, and not stretch her hands as though anticipating an inevitable action. More important still, when the Duke says to her unexpectedly—

Give me your hand, and say you will be mine,—
it would be better, instead of smiling a gratified response, to assume a sweet and timid doubt and dismay. This is true to the character Miss Neilson has all along presented. One who has banished all idea of earthly bliss, who has already in heart put off the hope of earthly spousals, will receive with strange surprise and misgiving the words that first suggest a resumption of human ties. Should she even have learned to love the Duke, of which there is no sign, she will still retain her maiden gentleness and fears. The reception of the performance was so warm as to indicate that, whatever may be said against the character of Isabella, its power to move an audience is not to be doubted. In the third act the calls were enthusiastic and repeated. At this stage, however, the acting of the heroine, good throughout, attained its climax, and was admirably fine and impressive. Mr. Conway's Lucio was a good study. Mr. Howe played carefully the Duke, a character concerning which Macready has left on record an opinion that "dignity of demeanour and lofty declamation are the chief requisites." Mr. Harcourt was Angelo, Mr. Warner Claudio, and Mr. Buckstone Pompey. Nothing in the cast calls for special comment. It is useless to draw attention to the changes which experience has recommended. The omission of the song in Mariana's house, "Take, O take those lips away," &c., is regrettable, while that of the character of Juliet deprives Claudio of what little sympathy might be accorded him.

Dramatic Gossip.

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN have played at the Gaiety Matinees, in 'Narcisse.'

THE appearance of the Palais Royal company at the Gaiety will follow the engagement of Mr. Charles Mathews. M. Brasseur, M. Geoffroy, and M. Ravel, all of whom are members of this admirable company, have previously been seen in London.

MR. GEORGE MAC DONALD will finish, next week, the course of lectures on Shakspeare which he has been giving at Lord Lawrence's house, 26, Queen's Gate. The final lecture, next Monday, will be on 'Julius Caesar.' On Thursday last he lectured on 'Othello'; and on Monday, on 'Much Ado about Nothing.' His great aim has been to show the nobleness of Shakspeare's work, dwelling at length upon those of its features which stand out in such prominent relief from the dead level of commonplace cynicism, and paltry purposes. To many of his hearers a far better idea of Shakspeare's tragedies must have been conveyed than they could obtain from a scenic representation, the stage being, of necessity, trodden by at least a minority of ill-graced actors who degrade, or even burlesque, the poet's fantastic or sublime conceptions. To many let us hope, moreover, that a useful lesson was conveyed last Monday, when Mr. Mac Donald had the plain-spoken courage to tell the rank and fashion which crowded the drawing-rooms, that corrupt pronunciations of English words are too often due to aristocratic lips.

A VERSION of 'L'Etrangère' of M. Alexandre Dumas is in preparation at the Haymarket.

'LE ROI DORT,' a *vaudeville féerique*, in three acts and eight tableaux, by MM. Labiche and Delacour, has been produced at the Variétés. It is a clever piece of its class, mixing together ingeniously the characters in Dreamland and in the World, or, rather, that Arcadia which in the lighter forms of dramatic fiction does duty for it. MM. Dupuis, Léonce, Baron, and Pradeau, Mdlle. Céline Duval and Mdlle. Berthe Legrand take part in the representation.

'LA MAISON DU PONT NOTRE-DAME,' a drama, extracted by M. Barrière from a romance of M. H. de Kock, has been revived at the Théâtre Historique.

At the Palais Royal, Ioulou, a one-act comedy of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, and 'Mon Mari et à Versailles,' by MM. Busnach and Gastineau, have been given.

M. ALEXANDRE PILLON, a well-known Hellenist, at one time Conservator of the Bibliothèque du Louvre, has died in his eighty-fourth year. He contributed to the *Français* or the *Odeon* a few dramatic pieces, among which are 'Le Déjeûner de Molière,' 'Molière à Pézenas,' 'Aspasie' (a three-act comedy), and 'La Conjuración d'Amboise.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. W.—R. D. (many thanks)—F. R.—H. L.—E. M. H.—A. G.—F. W. W.—J. P.—E. J. P.—A. A. D.—F. H.—J. R. M.—G. F. F.—received.

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